RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 226 BOMBAY, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of pasaports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
25 Sept.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,002
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,923
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,923
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,002
23 „	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,002
23 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,83

X Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—

„ —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

„ —2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
„ to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,838
25th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,758

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th „	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
24th Sept.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi	
25th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathia war coast ports.	
27th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathia war coast ports	
29th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.	
29th „	BARALA ..		

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22197

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Ld

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS,

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. K. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	3 Sept.	24 Sept.
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	26 „	7 Oct.
Sydney Maru ..	4,105	28 „	12 „
Sumatra Maru ..	5,863	9th Oct	23rd „
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	24th „	7th Nov.

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Tal Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE INDENTING AGENTS to book orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc., for terms apply to JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Ludhiana.
A R3748

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Spacious pucca built GODOWN, area 13,500 sq. feet, stone pavement in Sholapur Street near Wari Bunder. Apply NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO., Navsari Chambers, Outram Road.
C R3758

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. Price Rs. 4 per box. FACE-POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per box. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F R3756

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Hadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons. Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE DISTILLERY at Kamptee, Central Provinces (near Kanhan Railway Station, B. N. Railway), having been CLOSED by order of the Central Provinces Government, the whole of the Distillery and Residential buildings valued at Rs. 1,42,918, (a detailed list of which can be had on application), is available for sale.

The nucleus of the Distillery buildings will be retained and put up for sale *en bloc*, and the residential buildings will be sold one by one or collectively.

2. Applications for copy of the Sale List, and other particulars, concerning the buildings, should be made to the Undersigned.

3. The sale is subject to the approval of the Local Government.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Nagpur Division.
Nagpur.
27366

WENLOCK'S PREMISES

THE SALE of the above premises has been ADJOURNED and will be held at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1926.

G. F. GREALNER,
Receiver.
27367

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WE, the undersigned, the Joint Liquidators of the above Company, hereby invite sealed offers for the purchase of the cotton mill of the Company known as the Jivraj Baloo Mill, situate at Falkland Road, and Sleater Road, Bombay, consisting of (a) freehold land, admeasuring 15824 sq. yds., (b) Fazandari land, admeasuring 5260 sq. yards, in respect of which the Company is both the Fazandar and the Fazandari Tenant, (c) the Fazandari rights in respect of fazandari land, admeasuring about 18438 sq. yards yielding an annual rent of Rs. 185-13-1 to the Company, (d) the Mill buildings standing on the lands (a) and (b), and (c) plant and machinery.

The Mill buildings are as follows:—

(1) The Mill building proper, containing all the requisite machinery and plant for spinning and weaving, engine boilers, etc.,

(2) Dyeing house, containing the requisite machinery for dyeing purposes.

(3) Mechanic shop, mixing room, blow room, card room, commodious godowns, and store houses.

(4) Managers bungalow, outhouses, stables, and kitchen.

The machinery abovementioned includes:—

a. 19200 Mule Spindles (Asa Lees & Taylor and Land).

b. 20316 Ring Spindles (Tweedle and Smalley Ltd.).

c. 663 Looms (Halls Hacking and Livesey).

d. Main Engine, Triple Expansion, 1250 I. H. P. (Musgrave and Sons).

e. Five Boilers, Lancashire Type. Four (Hick Hargreaves) One (Marshall & Co)

f. Auxiliary Machinery in Blow room (Lord Bros. Ltd., and Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., and Asa Lees).

g. 86 Revolving Flat Cards (Ashworth & Tweedle & Smalley) and other machinery.

h. One bailing press with stillage adjustable yarn box; one set of six pumps with valve and piping.

There are various other, Auxiliary Machinery (all by well-known makers) in the Mixing Room, Blow Room and Card Room, and in the Spinning, Weaving and Dye House.

Every offer must be made on a printed form of offer which may be obtained on application and payment of Rupee one from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, for the Liquidators, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. The said printed form of offer specifies the conditions subject to which every offer will be deemed to be made. This form must be duly completed and sent to the undersigned accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1 lakh so as to reach them not later than 12 noon (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October, 1926.

The said deposit of Rupees One lakh may be made in cash or by a cheque but in the latter case the cheque must be sent in a separate cover to the cover, containing the offer and will be cashed. If the relative offer is not accepted the amount of the cheque will be returned to the offerer without interest.

All offers duly complying with the aforesaid conditions will be opened and considered on the 9th October, 1926, or at the earliest opportunity thereafter and in the event of any offer being accepted notice of such acceptance will be communicated forthwith to the offerer by registered post to the address given by the offerer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

If any offers are submitted through Brokers, the undersigned will pay 2 per cent. as brokerage on completion of the sale but not otherwise.

Further particulars if required and Orders to View may be had from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, at their address aforesaid.

The title deeds relating to the property can be inspected during office hours at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.

The cover containing the offer and the cover containing the cheque should be addressed to the Joint Liquidators, the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., (In Vol. Liq.) C/o Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of Sept., 1926.

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE,
LESLIE BLUNT,
Joint Liquidators.
The Jivraj Baloo Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation),
C/o Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe,
Standard Building, Hornby Road,
27344 Bombay.

TATA STEEL DIVIDEND SCHEME

To,
THE SECOND PREFERENCE SHARE-HOLDERS,

THE MEETING has been adjourned by Court's order to 1st October. 1926.

I am posting to all the holders of 5 or more Second Preference shares, proxies in my favour to vote AGAINST the scheme. To the holders of less than 5 shares owing to want of time, I am unable to forward the proxy forms. If you are AGAINST the scheme please get the proxy forms from my Office and return the same to me duly signed and witnessed on or before 28th September, 1926.

R. K. MOTISHAW,
Hummam Street, Fort,
p 27369.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

G. I. P. COUPON BOOKS OF TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

IT IS NOTIFIED that on and from 1st October, 1926, first and second class coupon tickets in books of twelve, available between Bombay and Lonavla will be issued at the following reduced fares:—

Books of 12 first class coupons Rs. 60.
Books of 12 second class coupons Rs. 30.

For full particulars apply to the PUBLICITY SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21-9-26. 27368

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, 1926, for the supply of "Dredged Sand from Mumbra", separate rates being required for the Contract to be worked WITH the Trust Plant and WITHOUT the Trust Plant.

The period of contract will be one year and three years for which alternative rates should be quoted.

Copies of tender, embodying the full conditions and particulars, can be had on payment of Rs. 2 from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of Board,
T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.
The Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay,
18th September, 1926.
27359

TENDERS FOR ADVERTISING RIGHT IN THE CONGRESS GROUNDS.

41ST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, GAUHATI, ASSAM.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the leasehold of advertising right of all available spaces within the Congress grounds of the 41st Indian National Congress at Gauhati, Assam, from the 15th December, 1926, to the 7th January, 1927.

All offers in sealed covers, marked as "Tenders for advertising right" and accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 25 should reach the GENERAL SECRETARY, RECEPTION COMMITTEE, 41st Indian National Congress, Gauhati, Assam, on or before the 7th October, 1926.

The Reception Committee will not allow any advertisement to be exhibited about imported or country-made liquor and cigarettes and further reserves the right to disallow any objectionable or obscene advertisement in their grounds.

The Reception Committee does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer at all.

27362

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. USMAN LATIB MEMAN, of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my clients, free from all incumbrances, the piece of land admeasuring eight hundred and five (805) square yards or thereabouts, situate in Dawood Baug at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, formerly bearing Survey Number 11-A, Pot Number 3, Area 6¾ gunthas, but which is now entered in the new Record of Rights and Andheri, and in the Collector's Books of Revenue as, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 137, together with the structures, buildings and tenements thereon, and all which piece of land is bounded as follows: that is, on or towards the North by the trust property in the possession of Gulamhussein Alloo Muraj, on or towards the East and the South by the 20 feet wide private passages or roads belonging to Ahmad Dawoodbhoy kept open for ever by him for the use of all the plot holders in Dawood Baug, and on or towards the West by the property of the late Rao Saheb Dewjee Odhavji Chothani.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land by way of bequest, change, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, 21st September, 1926.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
27365

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WASHAWAY OF NERBUDDA BRIDGE BETWEEN ITARSI AND JUBBULPORE—DIVERSION OF UP AND DOWN BOMBAY CALCUTTA MAIL TRAINS

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that owing to the Nerbudda Bridge between Itarsi and Jubbulpore having been washed away, the ordinary mail service between Bombay and Calcutta via Itarsi and Jubbulpore is now routed via Itarsi, Bina and Katni.

Until further advice the departure of No. 7 Down Calcutta Mail from Victoria will remain the same, viz. 20/0 hours, but the arrival at Calcutta will be approximately 20/30, and the arrival of No. 8 Up at Victoria Terminus will be 19/30.

H. G. KELLY,
Ag. Chief Trans Superintendent.
Bombay, 22/9/26.
27374

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Honourable Sir CHUNILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS MEHTA, Knight, and RANCHODDAS NARANDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 7th day of April, 1926, and made between Narandas Purshottamdas (since deceased) of the one part and the said Honourable Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Knight, and Ranchoddas Narandas of the other part, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuago, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing three hundred and thirty-five square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts more or less, and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3918 and Street Nos. formerly 36, 38 and 40 and new No. 47, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1821, Bhuleshwar, and Collector's New No. 1841, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Narandas Purshottamdas also settled in trust on the vendors secondly described and partly by a public passage, on or towards the West by the house of Rajaram Govindram, on or towards the North by the said Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of a Marwadi gentleman, and which said premises have since many years past been and are now occupied partly by the members of the family of the said Narandas Purshottamdas and partly by tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, adjoining to and connected with property firstly described, containing 75 square yards or thereabouts more or less, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3917 and Street Numbers formerly 32, 34 and now 43-45, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1821, Bhuleshwar, and Collector's New No. 1841, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Dady Seth Agiary Lane or Street, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Narandas Purshottamdas settled in trust on the Vendors and firstly described and partly by the Cavel Lane, on or towards the East by the Cavel Street, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Narandas Purshottam firstly described, and which premises have been since many years past and are now occupied partly by the members of the family of the said Narandas Purshottamdas and partly by tenants, the area of both the above properties as mentioned in the Survey Register being three hundred and seventy-six square yards.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1926.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27368

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.
Suit No. 1131/21880 of 1925.

VITHALRAO TULSIRAM, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 286 of 1923, residing at 1st Sutar Gully, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) SARABAI alias BIBIBAI, widow of Valimahomed Bapumiya Fulwala, (2) MARIAMBAI alias AISHABAI, daughter of Valimahomed Bapumiya Fulwalla, (3) MAKBOOL JARIKHA, sister's son, (4) FAKIR MAHOMED HAJ MAHOMED, (5) MAKDOO KARIM, 4th and 5th defendants being brother's sons, all heirs and legal representatives of Valimahomed Bapumiya deceased defendants 1, 2 and 3, residing at Mori Road, Mahim, Bombay, defendant 4 doing business at Crawford Market and defendant No. 5 at Chuna Bhathi Bhendy Bazar. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 10th day of October, 1925, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,352 for debt or damages and the sum of Rs. 146-10-0 for costs and interest on Rs. 1,330 at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment;

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 12th day of January, 1926, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim (Bombay), Lady Jamsedji Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4437 and 4240 and New Survey Nos. 1/76 and 1/77 and Cadastral Survey No. 1297 in Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5910 Street No. 386.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, Lady Jamsedji Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4240 and New Survey No. 1/77 and Cadastral Survey No. 1287 in Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5906 (3), Street 382(b).

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1926, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the 1stly above-described property at 4 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) and the 2ndly described property on the premises on the same day at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the pemises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Procalamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
27370

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, ETC

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian (Jayabai and Krishnabai, Minors) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will This Day THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mr. Khimjee Assur Virji's House, Mint Road, Fort, near General Post Office a lot of valuable household furniture:—

Consisting of Chesterfield Sofas and easy chairs, tables, arm and without arm chairs, Roll Top Office Table, Panel and Mirror door almyrahs, large carpet, figures and statues under glass cases, revolving chair, hat stands, flower vases, etc., ect

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the underwriters

1 case Tooth Brushes

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 390 and 617 of 1926 (Kavarana vs. Kavarana)

1 case silk and cotton piecegoods.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyren brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Star Chambers" Motlibai Street, Club Road, Byculla, handsome valuable substantial made to order furniture, sliding dining table chairs, mirror back side board, dinner wagons, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back Cabinets, Flower pot stands, corner cabinets, single levelled glass mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, hand painted panels, table ornaments, perambulator, Electric ceiling fan, etc. The property of the late Mr. Clement Vaz.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADA. CHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

MADAN THEATRES Ltd's

The MYSTERIES of INDIA

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS

The Klondike Stampede!

Turn out! Turn out on the long trail—down the seething waters of Rink Rapids, turbulent, treacherous—on to Five Fingers, whose knuckled pinnacles reach up, clutching, like the stiff digits of a drowning man—up through the sifting snowflakes of Chilkoot Pass, cruel, forbidding, toying with men, stripping them of strength and manhood, wrecking their courage, breaking their hearts, sucking them in, swallowing them—all but the strong, who, toiling on, hungry, frost bitten, answer the magic call—Gold!

Frank Lloyd presents

WINDS of CHANCE

10 Reels

Rex Beach's Romance of the Klondike Gold Rush

With

Anna Q. Nilsson **Ben Lyon**
Viola Dana **Victor McLaglen**

and a great supporting cast including Dorothy Sebastian, Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Philo McCullough and John T. Murray

Directed by Frank Lloyd
maker of "The Sea Hawk"

A First National Picture

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—2204

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Æsthetic, Para or mixed, and due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay —Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure Capt. A.T. Sheikh, Jhikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel. Ad* "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 22

Mill shares remained easier with limited business. There is good inquiry in fancy cloth but margin is very poor. Market is not likely to have any big fluctuations.

We quote: Fazul 910, Pearl 491/4 Dyeing 912/8, Century 391/4, Nagpur 541/4, Swadeshi 520, New Great 330, Simplex 145.

In cash mill shares E. D. United opened at Rs. 1/8 but closed at Re. 1/2. Apollo Rs. 9, Elphinstone 32, Kasturchand 47/8, Pabaney 242/8, Luxmi 5700, Vishnu 2300 New City 160, Khatau 110, Finlay 135 Swan 155, Dawn 760.

Tata Steel eased off to Dfd. 222/8 but closed at 227/8 with Ordv at 61.

Tata Hydro closed at 1090.

In cash shares 2nd Pref. closed at 77-8, Andhra Ordy 742/8.

Tata Power Ordy. 565.

Cement shares ruled easier Katni Ordy. at 123/12, Dfd. 325, Bundi at 20/4, Jubulpore 8/12 Indian Cement 140.

Bank shares ruled easier, Imperial Bank eased off to Rs. 1,370 but closed at 1382/8, Partly paid 345. Bank of India 78, Central Bank 274, Eastern 570.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	£ 50	2½	78
Baroda	50	4	83 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	69
Central	25	1½	27
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	83
Imperial	500	40	1382 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	315
Union	5	040	3 10

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	21
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	143 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	127 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	345
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	910
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	144
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.o.	117
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	100
Guzerat	100	6 p.o.	93
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	6 p.o.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	83
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	93 xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	155
Tapti Valley	5003	p.o.	712 1/2 XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o	76

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	172
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—11		

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	76
Andhra Valley O.. ..	1,000	..	742 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1005
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	129 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1090
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	980
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	585
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			466 4
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	950
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	530
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	271 4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	507 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	135
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	6 2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105
Mackenzie	100	30	415
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.o.y	142 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	77 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	227 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	61 4
Thackersi	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	35

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5 4
New India	25	1y	23 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.o	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 2
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.o.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	450
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	912 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	305
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	85
Century	100	20y	391 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	541 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	150
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	4	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	780
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 2 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	242 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	140
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	30
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237 8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	910
Finlay	100	nil	135
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	650
Globe	100	..	52 8
Gokak	100	5	117 8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	187 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	761	1150
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	386 4
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		105
Kilachand	25	..	5 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5700
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	25
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	135
Madras United ..	250	15	505
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900
Mathradas	100	..	125
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2300
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	125
Mysore	50	4	117 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	160
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	331 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	491 4
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100	..	38 12
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	18
Sassoon Silk	500	..	580
Sholapur	1,000	450	3900
Simplex	250	..	145
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	41 4
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	520
Swan	100	..	155
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2300
Vishnu P.	500	35	970
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	510

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, September 22.

Ahmedabad						437 8
Bombay Cotton						320
Bombay Dyeing			915	915	908-12	912-8
Century			390	391-4	387-8	391-4
Central India ..						511-4
Colaba Land ..						150
Crescent			..			190
Edward Sassoon.. ..			..	..	..	140
Fazulbhoy			911-4	912-8	906-4	910
Finalay			..	..	..	135
Globe						52-8
Gokak			..	..	..	117-8
Indian Bleaching			..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa ..			..	..	..	388-4
Kohinoor ..			..	..	..	1145
Madhowjee ..						140
Mathuradas ..			..			120
Meyer Sassoon ..			..	..	..	85
Mysore			..	..	..	117-8
New Great ..			331-4	331 8	327-8	330
Pearl			492-8	492-8	487-8	491-4
Pabany						245
Phoenix			..	..	..	445
Simplex ..			143-12	148-12	145	145
Swadeshi			521-4	521-4	518-4	520
Swan Mills ..			..	..	..	155
Tata Mill ..			..	..	..	117-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock						271-4
Bombay Steam ..			..			172-8
Tram Co. Ord.			131-4	131-4	129-6	129-6
Bundi Cement ..			..	..	..	21
Central India Mining			..	..	..	2-12
Indian Cement ..			..			145
Katni Cement Ord.			..			130
Shivarajpur ..			..	..	..	47-8
Tata Hydro			1091-4	1091-4	1087-8	1090
Tata Iron & Steel Ord				62	62-4	61 61-8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.			235	230	222-8	227-8

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 22.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22 Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 22. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 07	67 27	47 19	47 35
Fort ..	0 12	99 52	53 57	52 56
J.J.Hospital	0 14	81 41	57 78	49 97

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22nd September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.794 inches (.047 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.731 " (.015 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.2 below normal).
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 3
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.99 "
" " " year 70.36 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is not far from normal. Temperature also was normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 2.17 in. of rain and Allahabad 0.27 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the central parts. Maximum temperature was below normal nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was slightly above normal in lower Sind and below normal in most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.51 in. of rain, Dwarka 1.60 in., Rajkot 0.83 in., Bhavnagar, Para 0.38 in. and Surat 0.42 in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and parts of Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were considerably below normal at Dwarka and the maximum alone at other places.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.65 in. of rain and Chanda 0.19 in. Information is wanting from Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northerns districts. Temperature was markedly below normal over most of the area.

The Konkan—Marmagao has had 0.50 in. of rain and Karwar 2.30 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the north and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature at Bombay was 85 deg. .0 and the lowest 76 deg. .8, both being normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.34 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was locally in slight defect.

General Remarks.—The storm which was between Karachi and Dwarka yesterday morning passed inland north of Bhuj in the evening and is filling up. The depression in the northeast of the reporting area is also becoming unimportant. The monsoon is active in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Konkan, and local in the east Central Provinces, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the west Central provincesand theBombay Deccan. Temperature remains appreciably below normal in Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—No large change.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WEDNESDAY THE 22ND OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Mean Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.31	—0.39	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.82	5.00	—2.18	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	39.02	22.16	+16.86	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.33	14.72	+1.61	19.62
Hissar ..	..	18.60	11.09	+7.51	14.47
Ambala ..	..	27.96	22.75	+5.21	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.81	21.94	+1.87	26.34
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	25.69	22.68	+3.01	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	24.72	21.09	+2.73	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.02	34.04	31.67	+2.37	36.17
Cawnpore ..	2.17	26.89	30.64	—3.75	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.27	29.04	32.71	—3.67	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.08	2.24	—0.16	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.89	13.71	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	10.27	9.22	+1.05	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	22.38	18.05	+4.33	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.29	+7.13	24.21
Kotah ..	..	..	25.57	..	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.12	123.55	57.14	66.41	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.51	42 24	13.08	29.16	14.39
Dwarka ..	1.60	23.08	12.34	10.72	13.52
Veraval ..	..	50.49	17.07	33.42	15.80
Rajkot ..	0.83	33.92	24.15	+9.77	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.38	29.07	19.30	+9.77	21.20
Surat ..	0.42	58.96	37.69	21.27	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.11	47.67	27.13	20.54	28.83
Deesa ..	0.16	38.79	23.11	15.68	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	44.31	26.58	17.73	29.19
Indore ..	..	23.38	29.20	—5.82	33.12
CentralProvinces					55.11
Jubbulpore ..	0.65	44.25	39.69	+4.56	44.95
Saugor ..					48.53
Hoshangabad	..	25.96	25.45	+0.53	29.63
Khandwa ..	0.08	30.53	25.03	+5.50	31.35
Akola ..	..	18.54	26.36	—7.81	33.05
Amraoti ..	..	42.16	41.01	+1.15	43.97
Nagpur ..	0.19	41.62	44.36	—2.74	51.90
Chanda ..	0.04	39.70	43.32	—3.62	50.83
Raipur ..					
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.07	67.27	65.10	+2.17	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.15	109.62	91.36	18.26	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.50	84.83	84.03	—0.80	94.96
Karwar ..	2.30	96.70	105.94	—9.24	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	13.69	16.90	—3.21	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	15.01	16.06	+1.05	22.33
Poona ..	0.05	19.22	18.66	×0.56	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	21.87	19.83	+2.04	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	13.56	12.51	+0.99	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.34	45.45	37.14	+8.31	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	27.74	22.22	+5.51	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	27.80	33.98	—6.12	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	16.49	23.00	—6.51	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.25	97.38	104.62	—7.24	125.67
Calicut ..	0.08	107.4	85.72	21.70	117.18
Cochin ..	0.52	86.10	70.83	15.27	114.63
Trivandrum ..	..	29.95	27.89	+2.01	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo ..	..	38.20	20.00	18.20	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	26.05	22.61	+4.04	41.59
Bellary ..	0.54	8.41	9.53	—1.12	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0.0.	19.25	17.38	+1.87	31.23
Madras ..	0.04	9.29	14.03	—4.74	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	17.43	17.33	+0.10	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	6.57	5.18	+1.39	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	14.14	10.06	+4.08	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	5.84	9.55	—3.71	54.98

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Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 22.

A further drop of 8 to 4 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on trade buying, but later prices gave way on further hedge selling. At the close the market was steady. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 2 points down.

Messrs. Dremnan and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Large crop estimates are becoming general. Excessive rains East of the Mississippi more resistance."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st inst. as under:—

"Hedge pressure increasing."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report—The following private estimates are to hand:—

Commercial Appeal:—

Condition 55.8 per cent. Crop 15,201,000 bales.

Clement Curtis and Co.:—

Condition 56.1 per cent. Crop 15,615,000 bales.

Watkins Bureau:—

Condition 56.03 per cent. Crop 14,796,000 bales:—

Gosho Company—Condition 62.3 per cent.

Miss Giles:—

Condition 58.1 per cent. Crop 15.615,000 bales.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

In our opinion there is no justification for the steadiness of our market. In the Central Provinces and Berar crop conditions could hardly be better and although the outlook in Kathiawar at present is causing anxiety, this is not sufficient reason for ignoring the trend of the American markets when once our crops begin to move.

The next Bureau Report will be published in New York to-morrow, but should not have much influence on the market unless the estimated yield shows a very considerable increase.

In sympathy with the continued decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee and a half lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 313 and gradually advanced to Rs. 315 on buying by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 314 3/4. The market was dull with very little doing. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 314 3/4 and going upto Rs 315 1/4 on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 315.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 299 and advanced by a rupee on Shroffs and general buying and closed at Rs. 299 3/4. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 254 3/4.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	315
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	255½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	300

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Description	F Good	Good	F.G.	Fair
M. G. Bijapur	334	324		314
M. G. Miraj	374	364		354
M. G. Oambodia	399	389		379
M. G. Campta	374	364		354
M. G. Southerns	334	324		314

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	314
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	254
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	299
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	320

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Sept. 1926.

Cotton	799 Bales.
Wheat	15,524 Cwts.
Linseed	6,681 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	155 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	158 Cwts.
Poppyseed	400 Cwts.
Groundnuts	3,783 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,176 Cwts.
Rice	3,245 Cwts.
Myrabollams	911 Cwts.
Cottonseed	2,172 Cwts.
Mowraseed	1,604 Cwts.
Gram	4,964 Cwts.
Juwar	3,703 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,691 Cwts.
Bajri	3,685 Cwts.
Coal	230 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 22.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	38	774	633
Central India ..	153	3,757	3,424
Berar and Nagas ..	..	329	888
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	53	125
Beras	..	684	2,402
Central Provinces ..	..	84	1,782
Total Oomras ..	191	5,681	8,754
Dholera	..	613	1,959
N.W. Provinces ..	327	753	962
Rajputana	216	1,986	763
Sind-Punjab	..	1,827	1,549
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	1,840	5,427
Westerns-Northerns	..	2,854	3,707
Cocconada	..	..	5.8
Tinnevelly and			
Cambodia ..	..	2,510	2,685
Persian	65	994	514
American		2,996	..
Egyptian and			
African	1	3,633	6,995
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	..	..
Total ..	799	25,706	32,953

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 16th Sept, This year	Last year.
Europe	3,098	10,734	19,015
Japan & China ..	200	8,558	18,063
Coast Ports ..	..	383	545
Up country by Rail.	..	5,244	122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		3,287	5,278
Total	4,198	28,076	43,023

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	295/300	.....
Bengal Fine M G	260/70	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260/65	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	325/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	325/30	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	310/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	295/305	.....
Khargaon-Akola Fine M G	295/300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	256/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245/55	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/35	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	345/55	.....
Westerns Good M G	300/5	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	315/20	.....
Cambodia F G MG	375/85	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	355/65	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dhollera F G M G	300/10	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 21.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

October	15.79 —.08
December	15.98 —.07
January	16.08 —.04
March	16.30 —.08
May	16.32 —.03
Middling Spot	16.60 —.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 86,000 bales —2,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales unchanged.

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales —24,000.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21

October	15.80 +.10
January	16.04 +.08
Middling Spot	15.82 +.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales unchanged.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales —500.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales —150.

New York 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	15.92 —.06
January	16.17 —.09
March	16.41 —.06

New York Noon Call:—

October	15.83 —.24
January	16.08 —.27
March	16.31 —.26

New Orleans 9 a.m.:—

October	15.89 —.08
January	16.12 —.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Scinde Good	6.15 —.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.45 —.10
Scinde Fine	6.75 —.10
Bengal Good	6.25 —.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.55 —.10
Bengal Fine	6.85 —.10
Oomra Good	7.10 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	7.40 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	7.70 unchgd.
Broach Good	7.35 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	7.75 unchgd.
Broach Fine	8.15 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		8.66
October	8.59	8.59
November		8.52
December	8.55	8.56
January	8.59	8.60
February		8.61
March	8.67	8.67
April		8.67
May	8.71	8.71
June		8.71
July	8.71	8.71
August		8.68
September		8.65
Middling Spot		9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		16.43
October		16.28
November	16.40	16.13
December		16.08
January	16.30	16.03
February		15.98
March		15.98
April		15.96
May		15.93
June		15.93
July		15.88
August		15.88
September		15.88
Sakellaridis F G F Spot		18,20

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Oct-Dec per cwt 17/6
Jan-March per cwt 17/9
July-Sept 1927 per cwt 16/3 Paid and Value.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per cwt 17/10
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per cwt 17/10 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 21

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7 5/8 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15 1/4 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 5/8 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
£19 7/16 Oct-Nov Shipment Paid and Buyers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
53/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—
54/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Quietly steady.
Wheat Australian—
55 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Quietly steady.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
Unquoted.
54/6 Sept-Oct Shipment Value.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-8-9 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
£17-10-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15 3/4 Sept-Oct Shipment Offered.
Market:—Very quiet.
Linseed Bombay—
£18 1/4 Sept-Oct Shipment Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt.—
30/7 1/2 Oct-Dec Delivery Sellers.
31/7 1/2 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1257.
Bank's buying D D 1327.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1340.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134¼
Bank's buying 60 days 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 146 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 184 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8
CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85-3/8 21st inst.
London—Japan 2/0 3/32 21st inst.
London Paris 176.25 21st inst.
London—Belgium 184.00 21st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 21st inst.
London—Italy 133.00 21st inst
London—Prague 164.00 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	175 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6
American Dollars	275½
Honkong Dollars	146 1/4
Shanghai	184 3/4
Japan	134 1/4
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.36 3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 1/2
T T Brussels on London	130.25
T T Madrid on London	32.02
T T Milan on London	132.70
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	174.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 21.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Gold £4/4/11½ 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 27 13/16d. 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 27 15/16d. 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-3/8 cts. 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 17/32 per cent. 21st inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 21st inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 63/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 63/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63/4.

London, Sept. 21.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11.
Silver ready d. 27/13.
Silver forward d. 27/15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. America selling more freely. India bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ready:—21/7/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/9, highest 21/7/0, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Highest 21/6/6, at 5.30 p.m. 21/6/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ready:—63/9/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 63/9/0, highest 63/9/3, at 5.30 p.m. 63/9/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 63/5/0, highest 63/5/3, at 5.30 p.m. 63/5/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/1/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/3.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-40 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 103.
5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/9.
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 113/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/5.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 21.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £122 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10 3/8.
National Bank £47 1/4.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 5/8.
Conversion Loan £73 3/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £101 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58.
Consols £54 3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 8 1/2d. Buyers.
1s. 8 3/4d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 8 1/8d. Buyers.
1s. 8 3/8d. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 17 9/16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 21.

Silver—China sold. India bought. Market quiet.

Spot	27 13/16
Forward	27 15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11½.
Interest Buy to Day Loans 4 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Jute:—Albion 465, Alliance 450, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 237, Barnagore 172, Bally 180, Birla 7/14, Belevedere 486, Budge Budge 428, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 260, Clive 35/5, Craig 4, Cheviot 258, Dalhousie 280, Delta 475, Empire 47/8, Fort Gloster 765, Fort William 269, Gondalpara 865, Gourepore 665, Hukumchand 11/10, Hooghly 71, Howrah 39/2, Kamarhatty 55, Kankanorrah 442, Kelvin 715, Khardah 410, Kinnison 960, Lansdowne 257, Lawrence 563, Lothian 420, Naihati 410, National 28/12, New Central 545, Northbrook 48/4, Nudea 42, Orient 215, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 62/8, Soorah 25, Standard 400, Union 522, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/5, June 62

Cotton:—Agra United 1/10, Dunbar 141, Keshavram Cotton 3/12.

Coal:—Burrakur 18, Raneegunge 30/4.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4/12, B.I. Corporation D. 3/8, Burma Corp. 11. I.I. Still 7, Marshalls 4, Titagar Paper 6/2, Imperial Bank 1420, Imperial Conty 355.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Government Securities strong. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/5, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/10, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/9.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	58	8	0
Brass English	1	57	0	0
Brass English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	8	0
Brass German	3/4	56	12	0
Brass German	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3/4	60	0	0
Copper German	1	61	0	0
Copper German	1¼	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		31	0	0
Copper English Bars		54	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead Rangooni		28	8	0
Lead, country		23	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55	12	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55	0	0
Koker Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61	8	0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 21.

Copper English Best Selected £64 3/4.
Copper Braziers £73 1/2.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Spelter Hard £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/8.
Tin Block £310 3/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept 22.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.					
Textile		,,	0	11	9
Century		,,	0	11	3
Jacob		,,	0	11	6
E. D. Sassoon		,,	0	11	0
Elphinstone		,,	0	11	0
Apollo		,,	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.					
Standard Mill		Per lb.	1	0	6
Century 91|92		,,	1	0	0
Century 6404/8705		,,	1	0	0
Hindustan Mills			1	0	6
Fazal (Mahal)		,,	1	0	6
Phoenix		,,	1	0	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)		,,	0	15	9
Manekji (Patangia)		,,	0	15	9
Kaliamardan		,,	0	15	6
Daud Sahib		,,	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303 :					
Rachael Mill		Per lb.	1	0	6
Hindustan Mill		,,	1	0	4½
David Mills		,,	1	0	6
Apollo Mill		,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—					
Swan Finlay		Per lb.	1	0	9
Gold Mohor		,,	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—					
Textile (Hand)		Per lb.	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)		,,	0	15	3
Century (Gugle)		,,	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)		,,	0	14	6
Tata Mill (Darji)		,,	0	14	9
Sakuntala		,,	0	14	9
Sundari Brand		,,	0	14	9
Globe		,,	0	14	9
Rachael		,,	0	14	6
Palkhi		,,	0	15	3
Maher		,,	0	15	0
LEPAD:—					
Spring		,,	0	15	6
Textile		,,	0	15	6
Century		,,	0	15	0
Maher		,,	0	15	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—					
Spring (Balance)		,,	1	1	6
Jacob		,,	1	0	6
Century		,,	1	1	6
Mun Mill		,,	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—					
Spring (Balance)		,,	1	0	6
Century		,,	1	0	6
Jacob		,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill		,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata		,,	3	0	0
CHECK GREY DRILL 8 lbs. 5:—					
Bombay Cotton	Ptr piece		4	0	0
Jamshed		,,	4	0	0
Century		,,	4	8	0
Pearl Pabaney		,,	4	5	0
Hindustan No. 902		,,	4	8	6
BLACK CHECK:—					
5800 Sholapur		,,	11	1	0
2020 Jacob		,,	5	12	0
5800 Kurla		,,	8	8	0
1325 Morarji		,,	5	12	0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—					
Pearl Pabaney		,,	8	4	6
Hindustan		,,	8	4	6
E D Rachael		,,	7	2	0
SALITA:—					
Century		Per lb.	0	15	6
Textile		,,	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)		,,	0	15	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—					
777 Kohinoor		Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent		,,	2	4	0
Apollo David		,,	2	4	0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—					
Kanta		Per lb.	1	3	0
Great		,,	1	2	6

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Illustrated Lecture on "Indian Sculpture" By O. C. Gangooly, Editor of "Rupam," Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 40 p.m.

Cutchis' meeting to award medal to Commander of H. M. S. "Kasuga," Jain Mahajan Wadi, Mandvi, 8 p.m.

Opening ceremony of Prof. Ramamurti's Physical Culture Institute, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 7 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

FRIDAY, September 24.

The s.s. "Rawapindi" with English Mails of September 9 due at 5 a.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for European Constituency.

SATURDAY, September 25.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 3 p.m.

S.S. "Rajputana" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arri.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 3
Delhi Express	6-30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 24th September 1926 at 11.15 o'clock (S. T.).

To-day's Radio Programme.—A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

Steamer Movements.—The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Kashmir" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant, arrived at Port Said at 9 30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Penang Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 19th October.

Postal Notices.—Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 29.9.26.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Young Bhandari Volunteer Corps.—Under auspices of the above Corps a Conversational meeting of the above Corps will be held on Sunday (the 26th instant) at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mr. D. K. Moorkar, Umarkhadi.

Tribute to Mr. N. M. Samarth.—As a tribute to the memory of Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth, in London, who was a Trustee of this Institution, the People's Free Reading Room and Library (in Fort) and its Branch at Dadar, are closed for the day.

Thanksgiving Mass.—The Annual Thanksgiving Solemn high Mass of the Traders and Mercantile firms is Bombay will be celebrated next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill. Rev. Father D'Sa, Vicar of St. Andrews's Church will preach on the occasion.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to day (Thursday) at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) when an illustrated public lecture on "Indian Sculpture," will be given by Mr. O. C. Gangoly, Editor of the Art Journal 'Rupam.'

Mr. Munshi on "Ideals of Manhood".—"Ideals of Manhood" will be the subject on which Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Friday) at 5 15 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College under the auspicions of the Guzerati Sammelans of the Wilson and St. Xavier's Colleges. Prof. K. T. Shah of the University Department of Economics will preside.

City's Health.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st September to 6 a.m. of 22nd.

Small-pox Attack 1; Death 1.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 108.
Total Mortality this day last year was 67.

Saraswat Co-op. Banking Society.—Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies paid a visit to the Saraswat Co-operative Banking Society, Ltd. on Monday last at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj accompanied by the Assistant Registrar Mr. Desai. He was greatly pleased at the progress made by the Society during the last seven years and discussed at length on questions of Savings Deposits, arrears, penal interest and rebate. He also made some valuable suggestions for the development of the Society. After the President showed him the various activities centred in the Samaj, he took leave of members.

Blessing of New Corn at Gorai.—On Sunday next there will be the annual Blessing of New Corn at the Church of Santos Reis Magos, Gorai, in the District Salsette. After the Blessing of the Corn their will be a Solemn High Mass at 9 a.m. (S.T.) followed by Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament."

B. P. W. C. AT HOME.—The monthly At Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to day (Thursday) at 5 pm. Mrs. Nikambe will speak on the 'Married Ladies' Institution.' No At Home will be held in October.

Sanskrit Literary Society.—Under the auspices of the Wilson College Sanskrit Literary Society, Shri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) will deliver a public lecture on 'Bhagavadgita and the Bible' to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. in the College Hall.

Victoria Gardens Zoo.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—(1) Leopard Cub (Felis pardus) by Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dalal; and (1) Leopard Cub (Felis pardus) by Staff Sergeant G. H. Wilson from Deolali.

Band at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand as per programme overleaf on Thursday the 23rd instant commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Weather permitting.

Relief of Helpless Beggars.—The Bombay Municipality (contribution for four months at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month) Rs. 4,000; N. N. Wadia Charities for August 1926, Rs. 100; The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for September 1926, Rs. 200; The 2nd Presidency Magistrate's Court Rs. 50.

Acknowledgment.—We have received a copy of a catalogue containing specimens of types and borders from Norton and Company, Choolai, Madras.

PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE

The opening ceremony of the Physical Culture Institute started by Prof. Ramamurti will be performed to-day (Thursday) at Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Admission is free.

After working for 26 years, Prof. Ramamurti has now decided to devote his life to the physical uplift of his countrymen. Grasp this Golden opportunity and enrol your names to-day. The admission is limited. There will be four classes, (1) Curative Exercises for various diseases such as dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, (2) Muscular development, strength and Health, (3) Self defence art and (4) Professional Champion athlets.

At the opening ceremony to-day, his disciples such as Balmurti, Eknathmurti, Gammu Pahelvan, Gulam Kadar, etc., will exhibit their wonderful feats of strength such as motor stopping, catching the fire bullet, boxing, Jui-jutsu, wooden-gloves boxing, allowing a stone of 500 lbs. to drop from a height of six feet on his chest and other Yogic Powers such as drinking poison, tuning nitric acid, molten lead, bronze etc. etc. Doctors cordially invited to examine.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

22nd September, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	16.79
To-day's Opening Rate	15.80
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	Figure Mutilated
Difference	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

22nd September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8 59
To-day's Opening Rate	8.55
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8 54
Difference	—.5

Khandi Closed at 2 p.m. Rs. 315-0-0
Sewri 315-0-0

Opinion:—Think the market will go favourably.

PLEADER IN TROUBLE

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF EX-NAWAB OF BELHA

Burjorji Framji Dastur, a Parsi pleader was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday noon by Sergeant Beart and an application for his remand into police custody till October 5, was made.

Sergeant Beart who made the application stated that from inquiries made by the police in connection with the several cases of alleged cheating by the ex-Nawab of Belha, it appeared to them that Mr. Dastur had played an important part in the transactions by the ex-Nawab. It was alleged that some merchants had given their goods to the ex-Nawab through the influence of Mr. Dastur. They had seized some property which bore Mr. Dastur's seal. Mr. Dastur had gone about telling people that the ex-Nawab of Belha was a rich man and was about to get a large amount of money from the Government with whom were lying about Rs. 2,500,000 of his. On this alleged offence of Mr. Rastur, he was arrested at 8 p.m. on Tuesday night and was kept in custody as he could not furnish bail required by the police.

Mr. Nanabhai Saher, Barrister-at-Law who appeared for Mr. Dastur said, that his client was only a legal adviser of the ex-Nawab. Dastur was not wrong in saying that the ex-Nawab had a claim against the Government, and he (the ex-Nawab) had given certain papers to Mr. Dastur in that connection. The transactions to which the police referred took place in Mr. Dastoor's office. One afternoon in the first week of September when Mr. Dastoor went to his office from the Court of Small Causes he found the ex-Nawab, a broker and an Armenian jeweller waiting for him. In his presence the transaction regarding some pieces of jewellery between the jeweller and the ex-Nawab was settled. He (Dastoor) being a lawyer, he was requested by the parties to draw up a writing to the effect that the jewellery had been sold by the jeweller to the ex-Nawab. The writing was drawn up and the jeweller also passed a writing to the same effect in English. Sometime after, as the ex-Nawab wanted money he (ex-Nawab) arranged to pledge the jewellery with a Marwari and the packet of jewellery was sealed by Mr. Dumasia in order to prevent the jewellery being tampered with by anybody, the ex-Nawab obtained Rs. 1,500 from the Marwari.

Sergeant Beart interrupting said that a jewish broker had taken the jeweller to Mr. Dastur's office before the ex-Nawab had gone there.

Mr. Saher said that the transaction regarding jewellery was settled by the ex-Nawab and the jeweller between themselves and he had nothing to do with that except drawing up the writing. In the end, Mr. Saher applied to release Mr. Dastoor on bail. He offered Mr. R. M. Mistry as a surety.

The Magistrate passed orders to release Mr. Dastoor on the surety, Mr. Mistry's entering into a bond of Rs. 500 and adjourned the case till October 5.

LICHMORE CASE.

FURTHER HEARING ADJOURNED.

Hearing in the case in which Rustomji Framji Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Bros. was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of corrugated sheets valued at Rs. 27,877-11-0 belonging to the Lloyds Bank Ltd. by the Bombay branch of the Lloyds Bank Ltd., was resumed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Bar-at-Law with the Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the police prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Messrs P. N. Godinho, K. F. Nariman and B. H. Daruwalla, pleaders conducted the defence.

At the outset, the Magistrate replying to a question of Mr Binning said that even if charges were framed against the accused, he would try the case.

Mr. Cecil Rowe, an Assistant in the Inward Bills Department of the Lloyd Bank who was the first witness examined said that the accused carried on business with his firm under the name of Lichmore and Co. The bank used two kinds of trust receipts. One of them was never signed by the accused. The goods sent to the accused were D. P. i.e. delivered against payment, but as the accused had deposited Rs. 20,000 with the Bank, he was advanced goods to the extent of £2,000. It was generally reported to witness if any receipts were not received on the due date. In case of the accused such complaints were frequent. When such a complaint was received regarding the accused, witness had either a personal talk with the accused's brother or had sent reminders to his firm.

At this stage several letters written to the accused by the bank in respect of warehouse receipts, were produced by Mr. Binning, and he wanted to put them in as exhibits. The Court allowed it

The brother of the accused had told witness that the warehouse receipts were not lodged because either the goods had not been cleared or he had not funds enough to pay the duty. The dates, on which the receipts of goods given to Lichmore on May 24 and 25 were due to be delivered were June 9 and 10. The goods were cleared on June 2, and yet the documents in connection with the clearance of the goods were shown to the Bank authorities on June 2. That would lead one to believe that the goods had not till then been cleared. On the documents there were no remarks of the Port Trust; there were some of the Steamship company concerned. On many occasions the accused had paid the bank the money without receiving the ware-house receipts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho witness said that he was in the Bombay branch of the Bank only since November last. Upto the time of the present prosecution, the accused had numerous dealings with the bank, some of which involved large amounts of money. Trust facilities are not given to firms which do not enjoy the confidence of the Bank. The object of taking trust receipts was to ensure that the consignee did not sell the goods before paying the draft amount. Until the warehouse receipts was produced before the bank, the goods were not considered to have been warehoused. Further hearing was then postponed to October 8.

ARRESTED ON SUSIPCION.

HOWRAH MERCHANT REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY.

Shermahomed Imamdin, a merchant dealing in sundry goods at Howrah was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday, and an application to remand him into police custody for a further period of seven days was made.

In the application, it was stated that on the 9th instant, the accused was boarding a passenger train at Colaba for Ajmer. As his movement on the platform induced the police to suspect him, his belongings were searched and Government Currency notes for Rs. 6,065, 58½ tolas of gold and some newly made clothes were found in his possession. He was arrested as the police suspected that the goods were stolen property. Enquiries were made about the accused; and it appeared that he had a small shop at Howrah with goods of the value of only Rs. 200 in it. When he left Howrah he had taken only Rs. 100 with him; and he had spent a lot of money in Bombay. As inquiries about the money and gold found in his possession were incomplete the remand of the accused into police custody was necessary.

The magistrate granted the application.

A SALESMAN IN TROUBLE.

W. H. Garrity, a salesman of Messrs. Davar, H. Kazi and Company, agents of the "Bata" shoes, was placed before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning on a charge of criminal misappropriation as a servant in respect of Rs. 25 belonging to his employers.

Mr. Dayer Kazi, the proprietor of the Company said that the accused had acted as his cashier on Saturday last. He handed over the cash-box to the permanent cashier on Monday morning. As there was no cash in the box, the accused went out saying that he would soon return with it. As he did not turn up, he (witness) was informed. He then communicated with the police, who arrested the accused. When arrested, a sum of of Rs. 20 was found his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and expressed his willingness to make good his master's loss.

The police, at this stage, applied for an adjournment of the case to allow them time to trace the antecedents of the accused.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to 27th instant.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM-POISONING.

How a Hindu woman named Sarajbai (35) took to heart her husband's displeasure and committed suicide was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday. It appears Sarajbai was kept by one Anna Baman residing at Dadar. On Tuesday at about 9 p.m. Anna came home and saw the deceased and his wife sleeping together. He scolded them for sleeping together which Sarajbai took to heart. She went out and took some opium and subsequently fell ill. A doctor was sent for who advised her removal to a hospital but she died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HINDU LABOURER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Chandra Krishna, (22) a Hindu labourer was walking along the railway lines near Currey Road railway station on the 15th instant when he was knocked down by a light engine. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday last. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the engine driver deposed that he had whistled to the labourers to get out of the way. He tried to pull up the engine but it was too late. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CALCUTTA MAIL DELAYED.

Owing to the heavy rain the bridge on the Nerbada is washed away and the Calcutta mail which was expected in Bombay at 1.15 p.m. on Tuesday arrived at the Victoria Terminus 15 hours late on Wednesday morning. Both the up and down Calcutta mails will run via Katni and Bina instead of Jubbulpore, and will therefore be late by five hours than the usual time.

ELECTIONS & UNIVERSITY

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates to represent the Bombay University Constituency at the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council.—

(1) Mr. Joseph Baptista, (2) Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh and (3) Dr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye.

JAPANESE EXCHANGE HIGHER

ITS EFFECT ON COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The Japanese Exchange in terms of Rupees is soaring upwards. The sterling exchange rate 2s.—0 3|32, while the Bombay rate is Rs. 135 for 100 Yens, whereas some days back it was Rs. 131 1|2. This is a bullish factor, because the Japanese offices can bid higher, though they may have to pay the same number of Yens for their cotton.

Messrs. Honby Hemebryk of Liverpool Cotton Exchange say in their latest mail report:—

"Our Texas friends too complain of unfavourable weather, and state that 14 3|4 million bales is the favourite figure for crop in their district.

"Given only 14 3|4 million bales, and with a consumption, which, even with the bad trade existing in so many countries, cannot be less than last year's, prices in the pinepence are not dear".

This is Liverpool opinion. The rains have damaged our crop in U.P., Gujarat and Kathiawar Sind, a part of Hyderabad (Nizam), and some districts in Punjab, Central Provinces and Rajputana.

In these circumstances, we do not expect much lower rates for cotton.

SILVER "QUIET"

CHINA AND AMERICA SELLING

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The London Silver market cables are as follows:—

"Market dull. America selling freely. India bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing".

"China sold. India bought. Market quiet. Spot 27 13|16d.; forward 27 15|16d."

New York Silver was quoted at 61 3|8 cents. Shanghai Exchange after opening at 2s.—8 3|4d. advanced to 2s.—8 15|16d. Hence, there was some buying by Chokseys in the Bombay Market and the rates improved a bit. At the higher level there was some profit-taking by "Bears". The rates in the evening were 63-8 and 63-6, for 1st. and 2nd. settlements respectively.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

COMES OFF ON 10TH PROX.

Miss Bhikhaiji, L. Palamkote's present pupils have undertaken themselves to organise a Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund, at the Town Hall on Sunday (the 10th at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The programme of the Concert is very interesting including music by great masters, such as, Mozart; Handel; Beethoven; Mendelssohn; Auber; Bizet; F. Abt; Correli, Alary, Glover; Kreisler; and Haydn.

All the piano items (except one trio for little children) have been prepared by Miss Palamkote's "pupil themselves." The programme also includes four beautiful songs. One student will play a piece of music in which she has not been helped or tutored by any one.

Certificates to Miss Palamkote's pupils who have passed the examination, will be given at the Town Hall on the day of the Concert.

It is to be hoped friends; admirers; sympathisers; well-wishers; pupils past or present of Miss Palamkote and the parents of the pupil's will strive their utmost to swell the Fund by donations, which will be accepted with thanks; and will be announced at the Town Hall, and in the leading Papers.

Admission to the Concert will be by tickets, Rs. 4 and 2 each; which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji, L. Palamkote at the above address.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees.)

Balance on District treasuries on 31st May 1926 2.44.65; on 30th June 1926 2.51.86; on 31st July 1926, 2.37.69; on 31st Aug. 1926, 2.31.55.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India on 31st May 1926, 14.83.26; on 30th June 1926. 32.30.00; on 31st July 1926, 36.29.53; on 31st Aug. 1926, 35.44.54.

Total balance on 31st May 1926, 17.27.91; on 30th June 1926, 34.81.86; on 31st July 1926. 38.67.22; on 31st Aug. 1926 37.76.09.

With the compliments of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner informing the Committee that Dr. Nerurkar, the acting Health Officer of the Corporation had effected a saving of Rs. 120,486 a year by reducing the staff of his department. The Commissioner assured the Committee that by this reduction in the staff the efficiency of the department would not in any way suffer. The Committee recorded the letter with an expression of thanks to Dr. Nerurkar for effecting the retrenchment.

INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

BOGEY OF GOLD INFLUX.

PROF. K T SHAH'S LECTURE.

Professor K. T. Shah delivered his third lecture on the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency on Wednesday night, at the University Building, the particular aspect dealt with being "The Indian Currency system as a whole."

Prof. Shah said the Currency system as a whole could be divisible into two parts, namely, the metallic portion and the paper namely, the metllic portion and the paper money. In the historic times, stretching as far bask as 20 centuries ago, India though not a producer of gold to any very large extent yet gold had indisputably been found in quantities in the past which simply seemed incredible. He gave the instance of Nadirshah and other foreign invaders who took away enormous quanties of gold from India. Since India was not a large producer of gold in the past they could only account for this large quantity of gold in this country to the excess of exports over imports, which might be taken at Rs. 2 crores annually in modern currency. India had been exporting more than she had been importing, on an average, and this excess of two crores multiplied over a large number of years, or rather centuries, would account for the large hoards of gold found in India, for which there was historical testimony, and of which she had been deprived in the course of the last 800 years.

AN UNFOUNDED FEAR.

Continuing he said the annual gold production of the world was about 85 million pounds for the last few years, and India imported 14 to 15 per cent. of this. The bogey of unlimited gold influx into India, of free and automatic gold standard were established in India was absolutely needless as most bogeys were. India looted as it had been in the past even before the firm establishment of British rule in this country—had still got some gold in this country. The speaker then said there were about 600 to 700 millions worth of gold in this country of which about 300/350 millions were in the shape of ornaments or bars and another 250 crores in the shape of coin, foreign or Indian. These 600/700 millions of gold were not in central banks, as in the West, and mobilised for the purposes of stabilising monetary conditions, but were in the hands of the people distributed minutely and really served as a sort of final banking reserve to the people without the interposition of the banks, useful in times of distress.

GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY POLICY.

Coming to the silver coin in the country, he said the total silver coin manufactured by Government during the last 90 years was about 650 crores of rupees, out of which about 400 crores were available, or in actual circulation. He criticised the currency policy of the Government and said owing to it people had suffered loss to the extent of 12½ per cent. If they believed that holders of silver ornaments,—in small quanties,—were very large in number, then their liability to distress was numerically great, owing to the consummation of the present policy of Government.

PAPER CURRENCY.

They had at present 197 crores of rupees worth of paper current in India, divided into many heads and the total reserve in coin was exactly equal to circulation. Every single note had got to be covered by coin, or by bullion, in reserve. One of the good and necessary qualities of a currency was its elasticity, he said. Rightly, he said, Government had decided to have a proportional reserve system, instead of a fixed reserved system. Because unless they had that there would be no elasticity in currency. About reserves of securities against paper money, he said on his own responsibility, they should be as far as possible securities of the country itself whose credit was pledged for the convertibility of those notes. The element of easy convertibility must always be there, otherwise there would be the difficulties which faced such countries as Russia and Germany during the war. Moreover, he said, the people of a country agreed to take worthless paper as money at a sacrifice, and the fruits of such a sacrifice should go to the people themselves, and not to another country. That was only proper and legitimate.

"INSENSATE PLAGIARISM."

The speaker accused the Commission of insensate plagiarism, or copying of other people's ideas without acknowledgment, and said such things never paid. He thought the general recommendation of the Commission withdrawing the convertibility of paper currency was a very retrograde step. This step of inconvertibility was likely to create distrust in the minds of the people, however unfounded it might be, but it was in the hands of Government to avoid such distrust, by taking the right kind of steps. He did not accept it as a sound or progressive recommendation, however old fashioned he might be in his ideas of currency.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING POLICE AND PROCESSIONISTS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipore, Jalan Sardar and 55 other Mahomedan Khalassis and millhands were prosecuted on a charge of assaulting the police as well as Hindu processionists near Bukailash Rajbari. It is alleged that when the Janmashtami procession led by the Hindus reached the gate of Bhukhailash Rajbari in Kidderpore a large number of Mahomedan rioters attacked the processionists and assaulted Inspector Hamid and other police officers who rushed to the spot in order to disperse the mob.—Free Press

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1926

INDIA AND THE WEST.

The relations between India and the West have been a subject of perennial interest and almost every year adds to the literature on the subject. One of the latest books is "Intercourse between India and the Western World from the Earliest Times to the fall of Rome" by Mr. H.G. Rawlinson. Sir Valentine Chirol reviews this book and another recent one on "The India Office" by Sir Malcom Seton in the current number of the "Empire Review". Though the two books deal with different periods and apparently different topics, there are a few connecting links and some striking analogies regarding the relations between India and the West. One significant analogy is that in early time, as it is now, the Westerners chose to enter more into economic relations with India than social or cultural. It is not that India had no cultural influence at all on the West. Mr. Rawlinson may explain away as mere coincidences the resemblances between the tenets of some Greek philosophers and Indian sages or those between Buddhist and Christian ethics, or the striking analogy between the Lamaist ritual of to-day and the Catholic ceremonial. But modern research both in India and abroad has fairly recognized India's contribution to Western thought in the realms of philosophy and religion, and some departments of science. Nevertheless it is true that the West, in ancient or medieval times, failed to derive the full benefit of its intercourse with India. It would be absurd to say that in those times India had little to offer to the West. It must be recognised, however, that the intercourse was limited and the difficulties of communication were great.

But what is the obstacle to-day? Whatever may be the position of other Western countries England is now connected with India in a number of ways. Yet, India is regarded by England as only a field for exploitation as she was by the East India Company in the past. As regards culture, while the British are busy imposing theirs on India, they scorn to receive anything in return. They have, as a race, still the same contempt for Indian culture that Macaulay had a century ago, though, it must be owned, individuals have recognized that there is much in Indian literature, philosophy and religion worth deep study. What is the cause of this self-imposed isolation? Distance and differences of language do not wholly explain it. The true explanation must be found in their growing racial arrogance and their holding India in subjection. The unnatural position itself intensifies that arrogance. Curiously enough, the "India" Office in England, the subject of the second book reviewed by Sir Valentine Chirol, is a fair symbol of the unnaturalness and the isolation referred to above. This Office with a man at the head who may have only heard of India is supposed to supervise, direct and control the Government of three hundred millions of a country six thousand miles away. Sir Valentine says: "Just as, according to Professor Rawlinson, the western world took little interest in the spiritual and intellectual aspects of Indian life during its earliest days of intercourse with India, so one sometimes feels the India Office, though admirably organised for controlling the machinery of Indian Government and administration, is apt to remain too remote and aloof from the larger spiritual and intellectual forces, which, as a reaction against western ascendancy, are tending to shape the life and thought of modern India on new lines that evade official cognizance and may even be repugnant to the official mind yet, though we may call them new lines, they are still very largely the ancient lines of cleavage which have from all times divided Indian and Western civilisation, whether of the ancient Greek and Roman or of the modern British type". It is because these "ancient lines of cleavage" still persist that we say that the subjection of one country by another is unnatural. So long as that subjection continues, the antagonism between England and India will grow. India can contribute to the cultural as well as economic resources of the British Empire. But she can do that only as a free and equal partner.

ARCHITECTURE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. Begg, the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, who preceded the late Mr. G. Wittet in the post, began the attempts in Indian forms and designs subsequently taken up by the architect the city has recently lost. Mr. Begg's design for the General Post Office may be considered as the starting point for the experiments in Indian forms by Mr. Wittet. The late Mr. Wittet had, evidently, acquired an understanding of the architectural achievements he found in his country. Equally evident was his desire to estimate their artistic values. His experience and judgment were strong enough to impel him to go further along the line suggested by his predecessor, Mr. Begg. And, as a result of the newly acquired understanding and of the desire to explore the newly found values, he has left to the city the Prince of Wales Museum, the Gateway to India, the King Edward Hospital at Parel, and, lastly the Readymoney Mansion in Church Gate Street. Mr. Wittet like almost every British architect in India was not, however, strong enough to escape the influence of the rigid schooling in architecture he had received in his own country. He seemed to be hampered by the preoccupations engendered by his previous training. "We know too much"; that was his complaint about the modern architect. "Had we worked", he observed once, "in ancient Egypt or Classic Greece our knowledge would have been limited to the traditions handed directly down by our forefathers or by such buildings as we had been able to reach in our somewhat limited journeyings." And, as a consequence of the indecision and complications if not confusions peculiar to the modern architect to whom, as Mr. Wittet observed, the whole past building of world was unrolled, his sophistry and self-consciousness have been evident in his handicraft. Mr. Wittet has also left to the city the Royal Institute of Science, the Central Bank further down the road: the building for the Greek business firm on Waudby Road: the Customs House at the Ballard Estate; the type-designs in the same area as well as the Court House on the Carnac Road. These efforts in "styles" alien to the country mark the indecision and self-consciousness of the modern architect. Mr. Wittet could not, it must be said, utilise in the best manner or to the full the opportunities placed in his way. His indecision, which sometimes appeared almost as opportunism, deprived the good work he attempted in his capacity as a professor of architecture in the local architectural school, as a Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay and as an independent architect of influence, of the benefit resulting from the logical consequences which would have otherwise followed. The fashion for clever views about "Indo-Saracenic" architecture began with him. But it remained a fashion And, his rich friends and admirers did nothnig except admire his views. Every individual experiment and even individual mistake contribute no doubt to the development of movements promoted by the newly awakened consciousness of our failings. Mr. Wittet's well-meant efforts and experiments were thus indirectly an impetus to the incipient revolt against ugliness in our daily surroundings. The younger generation of architects in the city have been by these efforts helped by him. And, if his friends and admirers so desire, the Architectural School may be further helped by a scholarship endowed in his name. Mr. Wittet helped in some ways the new movement. He could not fight for it. He could not direct it. He did not lead it. And, as he anticipated, we may now "look back gently and sympathetically" on the results of his labours.

SCANDALOUS NEGLIGENCE

The account which we publish elsewhere of the providential escape from death of a Muslim mother and her child brings into relief the gross negligence of railway authorities in performing their duty of ascertaining beforehand whether the emergency chain attached to trains is in proper working order or not. In this case although the mother tried hard to pull the chain when she saw that her child had fallen out of the compartment and although with a wonderful presence of mind she stepped out on the foot-board to arrest the attention of the other passengers and the guard, she could not succeed in doing so and had to jump out to save her child. It was only after the train had run on for half a mile after the child had fallen out that it was stopped. This happened in the most important train, the mail train, on the Rajkot-Wadhwan Section. If the authorities are so careless about the serviceability of the safety chain on the mail train, what must be the condition in which they allow the other passenger trains to run? The Railway Board as well as the authorities of the Morvi Railway must see that all such causes of complaints regarding failure to ensure the safety of passengers are forthwith removed and that the persons responsible for not detecting the defect in the chain in this particular train are brought to book.

CO-OPERATION IN BARODA.

Administrators in Indian States not seldom copy some of the least satisfactory features of the bureaucratic system of British India. Thus while annual reports on the administration of various departments are issued regularly, as in British India, the authorities delay the publication of such reports even longer than is the vogue in British India. The Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State for the year 1924-25 is a striking illustration of this fact; the report relates to a period which expired on 31st March, 1925, while it was issued to the press and the public nearly a year and a half later, that is, in August 1926. Both the Report and the Naib Dewan's Review of it describe the work done as satisfactory but a careful reader is left sceptical about the grounds for such a belief. The number of societies no doubt increased by 60, the membership by 3,000 and the working capital by about four lakhs, but it is not clear if the movement is gaining a larger number of adherents in villages where societies have been in existence, if any carefully planned policy of development has been chalked out or if any definite attempt has been made to associate the leaders of public opinion with the organization. It is some satisfaction that to meet the last-named need the starting of a co-operative institute on the model of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute has been projected. But it is to be hoped that, unlike many other projects in the State, this one will materialize itself in the near future. The Report refers to two important developments of the year. Two societies were registered for the consolidation of holdings in which consolidation has already been effected with the consent of the members by the voluntary exchange of fields. The number of khatedars brought in under the operation of the scheme was 53, the survey numbers being 267 comprising in all 780 bighas. The total number of blocks was 214, which was as a result of consolidation reduced to 149, increasing the average size of each block from 3.6 to 5.2 and reducing the number of blocks per khatedar from 4 to 2.8. The other new development was the formation of co-operative societies for the storage of fodder. Out of 36 registered societies, 20 arranged for the preservation in silo pits of green fodder to the extent of a lakh and a half pounds. This experiment is reported to have been instrumental in popularizing the system of maintaining fodder in silo pits, although experts are doubtful as to how far efforts will go in remedying the problem of fodder shortage in view of the replacement of fodder crops by crops which are commercially more valuable.

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(BY SIR HARISINGH GOUR)

I have read the conjoint manifesto issued over the signatures of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, which is good enough so far as it goes: but I fear it will not serve the purpose of quelling inter-communal disturbances the causes of which seem to lie deeper than is apparent from the overt complaints about cow slaughter and silence before mosques. Even if the Hindus were to ignore the slaughter of cows and observe silence before the mosqes, will it placate the Mohammedans? I think not. And I do not blame them, for I think that the present agitation is the aftermath of a movement, which though dead, has left its sting behind.

Reaction of Foreign Rule.

It must be confessed that neither Hindu no Mohammedan polity familiarizes us with the democratic form of government. We were and remain an essentially theocratic race; our history and tradition alike did not prepare us for the Government of the people for the people, by the people. This is an essentially Western conception, and even in the West it has taken root within comparatively recent years. Before the advent of the reforms the Hindus and the Mohammedans were alike subjects of the common master. Theirs was to obey. It was an autocratic Government to which we were accustomed for ages and, the only form of Government we understood. So long, therefore, as both the communities were under the iron rule of an irresponsible master there was neither the incentive nor the opportunity for communal conflict. There is no such conflict in a Hindu State like Kashmere where the bulk of the population is Moslem. There is no such conflict in Hyderabad where the ruler is Moslem and the bulk of the population is Hindu. In British India the advent of the reforms and, the progressive Indianization of the services have naturally fired the imagination of the two communities. It has infused a new life into the minds of the people, brought into existence now aspirations, and created new problems for solution. The Indian mind was not prepared for the sudden burst of the dawn of democratic ideas which had never been thought of for generations long past, who have lived and died firm in the faith that the life to live is the life of penury and ascetic simplicity and as for the Government, it was no concern of the people. Let him who can rule.

Root Causes.

The creation of separate electorates has accentuated the communal differences. They have tended to create an 'imperium in perio' which is the antithesis of Democracy.

The root causes of the present discontent may then be summed up as follows:—

(1) The political awakening of the people.

(2) The Reforms and the establishment of separate electorates.

(3) The ignorance of the people as to the meaning of Democracy.

(4) Their unpreparedness for it.

(5) The strong religious instinct of the people was stimulated by its adventitious combination with political grievances. These though, real, were but transitory. They were forgotten but the religious instinct quickened remained, and it has found outlet in the disturbances which we all deplore.

(6) These disturbances will remain and multiply so long as the leaders do not teach their flock the elementary essentials of Swaraj. These essentials are:—

(a) That the people must be taught to think of themselves as Indians first and Indians last. It will help the growth of the feeling of nationality; without such feeling there can be no national Government.

(b) Separate electorates must go: other means must be devised to protect the minorities.

(c) The Government must rigidly lay down a policy that in the highest essential services the only thing that counts is efficiency, and communal claims have no place.

(d) The leaders have to "act" in concert. They have to inculcate the new idea and familiarize the people with it. In other words, the masses must be taught the rudiments of Democracy.

(e) In all countries and in all ages the beginnings of democracy have been heralded by the divorce of church from the State. It was so in Rome. It is so in Angora. It must be so here.

(f) Democracy can never be established "per saltum". It can only be acquired by stages. The art of Government can no more be learnt from the books than the fashioning of tables and chairs. It can be only acquired by experience.

Firm in this faith I beg of leaders of both parties to take up the torch of public enlightenment without which the cry of Swaraj is but a tinkling cymbal.

JODHPUR GRIEVANCES.

(BY VIJAYASINGH MOHTA.)

II

The glory of a nation depends upon the freedom its subjects enjoy in discriminating just from unjust laws. But it is a regrettable feature of the Jodhpur State that its subjects have been so firmly held in the grip of repressive laws that they can hardly raise their voice of protest against any oppression. Every one is aware of the suffering of the Marwadi Hitakarini Sabha and its workers. Similarly prohibition of meetings, necessity of licence for press and typewriters and the prevalent system of virtual slavery are great scandals in the State. In the face of these impediments no subjects can be expected to tread with ease the path of culture and enlightenment. Civilised subjects are an index to a glorious rule and hence every ruler should be proud to see his subjects civilised. Jodhpur subjects have a right to expect that their ruler will take the lead in the cause of social reform and confer freedom of speech and opinion on his subjects.

Inadequate Educational Facilities.

Among the first rate States in India, Jodhpur ranks nearly third in point of area. That a State with an area of 34,000 square miles and a population of 20 lakhs should have only 76 schools in 5237 villages shows what a lamentable lack of education there is in it. But the state of female education is simply appalling—whereas Baroda spends 30 lacs of rupees and Mysore 40 lacs over education, Marwar spends only 30 to 40 thousand over primary education. That is really a miserable state of education. That is just the reason why Marwaris with a glorious past suffer indignity at every step. And the whole responsibility of this lies on the State. It is really a matter of shame that a State which realizes a crore and a quarter from its subjects in the form of taxes should spend only three lacs for the unkeep of its colleges and boarding houses. His Highness must have seen in England that the Government of Great Britain is not so apathetic towards education as we in India are. It is also to be regretted that there are still no facilities for technical education and no scholar has yet been deputed to any foreign country to receive higher technical education. The attention of many other Indian States has been drawn towards the cause of education and, therefore, primary education should at least be made compulsary in Jodhpur. Further there is no adequate arrangement for sanitation also in the State. In the Census reports of 1911 the population of the State was stated to be 20½ lakhs, while in 1921 it has only 18¼ lakhs. What a tremendous decline is it! And this will certainly stir the heart of every benevolent ruler that so many of his loving subjects should have died from sheer lack of adequate medical help. Therefore His Highness should think of opening more hospitals in the State and as Indian States are the real patrons of pure Indian culture, Ayurvedic medicine should also be given a place in the hospitals simultaneously with western medicine.

No Popular Control.

Sir Sukhdeo has passed seventy winters of his life and it will be better if he retires from service now. A general satisfaction was evinced by the populace when the report that Sir Sankaran Nair was going to be appointed Diwan of the State was conveyed to them.

No intelligent foreigner is expected to possess as much knowledge of the needs and necessities of a people as a native resident of that country does and, therefore, able citizens alone should fill the higher and responsible posts in the State. That alone will conduce to the good and glory of the State. These are the days of democracy. The utter lack of village panchayats, municipalities and Legislative Council brings both the ruler and the ruled into ridicule. A nation without people's representation in the Government is a fallen nation. The necessity of village organisation is so obvious that it is futile to dwell upon its merits. Undoubtedly the ruler is made for confering good on the people, and in return he is to realize taxes from them. Therefore, the ruler is in duty bound to be responsible to them for those moneys and it is the birth-right of every citizen to have the money well-spent for his good. It is hoped that His Highness will be pleased to establish a Legislative Council and Municipalities, and Panchayats. That will lighten the weary burden of administration, and secure the co-operation of the people.

(Concluded).

Notes of the Day.

A World Force.

"Unity," the American weekly paper which devotes sympathetic attention to Indian affairs, finds that in abandoning his projected visit to Finland, "Mahatmaji has been moved by his accustomed wisdom." The journal remarks that Gandhiji's contention that his place is in India, is fundamentally sound, "especially at this time of uncertainty and confusion in Indian affairs." It proceeds to ask whether the Western world is prepared to receive the Mahatma "in that spirit of understanding which could alone make his work effective." It has no doubt that "Gandhi would be a success of curiosity. The lecture platforms would bid for him—the tabloids would scream about him. But how deep would the sensation go, or how long remain?" According to "Unity," Gandhiji, like Tolstoy, should let the world come on pilgrimage to him, because "already his words carry to the ends of the earth, and more and more the gravitation of the spirit will draw men unto him."

The Spanish Claim on Tangier.

Spain shows no signs of letting the Tangier question drop or be postponed. If in European chancellories the impression was first formed that the Spanish demand for the abolition of the international control of Tangier and putting it under her own exclusive administration was only to be a "quid pro quo" for her willingness to remain in the League and to consent to Germany's entry in it, it is now found to be wrong. Primo de Rivera takes the view that abstention from the League is better for the pursuit of the plan to insist on regaining control of Tangier, because Spain thus stands before the Powers as a nation with a grievance. Great Britain is determined not to allow Tangier to go into the possession of any single Power because that would be a threat to her hold on Gibraltar. France dare not displease Great Britain, however friendly she is with Spain. So the latter is busy cultivating intimate relations with Italy and throwing out feelers to Germany to support her claim to Tangier.

The Chinese Tangle.

The situation in China becomes for its students harder to understand because of the number of Tuchuns and War-Lords who are engaged in pitting their armies against each other in territories which pass rapidly from the control of one to that of another. "Foreign Affairs" has compiled a list and description of the principal leaders which will help the readers in finding out who is who in the civil war in China:—

(1) Chang-Tso-Lin, sometimes called "the Mukden Lord" or "the Fengtien leader," controls Manchuria and the country up to Tientsin and Peking. Shantung also came under his influence.

(2) Wu-Pei-Fu, with whom Chang Tso-Lin is now in alliance, controlled Shansi and Chili, South of the Great Wall, Honan, Hupeh and part of Szechuan, but Chang Kai-Shek's forces are now said to be at Hankow in Hupeh.

(3) Sun-Chuan-Fang, beginning with Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is siguated, now includes Anwhei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien in "Greater Shanghai."

(4) Peng-Yu-Hsiang is strong in Shansi and Chili, North of the Great Wall and is said to have considerable hold over Mongolia.

(5) Chang Kai-Shek, controlling Kwantung and Kwangsi, is reported to have been making progress in Hunan and Hupeh. He and Sun-Chuan-Fang may join hands and thus control a very large part of China.

A Scandalous Proposal.

Residents of Nasik have been shocked to learn that the proposal, which they thought had been turned down once, to permit the use of a portion of the land belonging to the minor Rajabahadur for a liquor shop is likely to be considered favourably again by the Collector of Nasik. The guardian of the Rajabahadur appeals to the Collector in a letter of protest against the grant of such permission. "According to our religion," he says, "liquor is not a thing permitted for use. So if a liquor shop is opened on the land it will spoil the good reputation of the family of the Rajabahadur." A number of residents of Nasik have also objected to the proposal saying that it is shocking to use the site which is on the way to the holy temples for a liquor shop. Will the Government, in their desire not to risk the reduction in drink revenue, remain impervious to just and reasonable protests?

A Vain Search.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—

TO THE DICTATOR (AT THE MOMENT) OF GREECE.

Sir,—We cannot address you by name, because by the time this appears you may (if you take our meaning) be somebody else. Let us hasten to assure you that, whoever you are, we are convinced that you are the one and only man for the job.

Will you help the poor English journalists in one thing? We want to know who is rightly to be called the Greek Mussolini. General Condylis (the Greek Mussolini—see "Daily Express") lately sacked General Pangalos (the Greek Mussolini—see "Daily News). Talk about when Greek meets Greek! Let us know.—Yours faithfully,

"LANSBURY'S."

SENSATIONAL VICTORY.

HINDUS WIN BY 11 RUNS.

CHANDARANA AND RAMJI'S SPLENDID BOWLING.

EUROPEANS DISMISSED FOR 105.

HINDUS	1st Innings.	Runs 97
EUROPEANS	1st Innings.	„ 159
HINDUS.	2nd Innings.	„ 178
EUROPEANS	2nd Innings.	„ 105

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

What a glorious finish was there to-day when Hindus after the most exciting struggle disposed of the remaining European batsmen for 105 runs and beat their opponents in the final match by the narrowest margin of 11 runs! Yesterday when Europeans had lost 2 goods wickets for 35 runs they required only 81 runs to equal the Hindu total and it was not an impossible task considering that eight good batsmen were still in. But the glorious uncertainty of cricket once more asserted itself and with the weather conditions all in their favour, for there was heavy rain this morning, their two fast bowlers Chandarana and Ramji completely routed the remaining European batsmen. The start of the match was delayed till 3/15 p.m. owing to the bad condition of wicket and when the Hindu team took field, speculation was rife as to whether Europeans would withstand their onslaught on a wicket which considerably helped their bowlers.

Cullen and Cocks opened cautiously and took score to 56 before the latter returned to the pavilion as a result of the catch at wickets and latter followed him at 68 a victim to a fine catch at the slips by Godambe off Chandarana. 4 for 68 was not bad so long as Hosie, Meyers, Gregson-Ellis, Hughes-Hallet and Aste were in, but Meyers was out at 72 and Hosie at 91, whose fall paved the way of Hindu's victory. Hosie held his citadel like a brave soldier when the disaster was staring him in the face but fell a victim to a fine catch by Deodhar at the slips off Ramji. Previous to this he was badly missed by Deodhar off Chandarana but fortunately the miss did not prove costly to Hindus. What shout was there from Hindu supporters when they saw Hosie returning to the pavilion. Graham and Aste made gallant efforts to retrieve their sides. Fortune and by sound cricket added 13 precious runs for the 9th wicket, before the former left another victim to Chandarana behind the sticks. Aste kept his end up but received no help from How lett, the last man whose stump was sent flying out of the ground by Chandarana. Aste who was unbeaten with 8 played sound innings in spite of the good Hindu bowling on the rotten wicket.

Chandarana and Ramji bowled so well to-day that they were simply unplayable and it was due to them alone that a sensational victory was achieved by Hindus. Chandarana captured 5 wickets for 52 runs and Ramji 4 for 47 but their analysis would have been still better, had the fielding of Hindus been not patchy. In fact Cullen was dropped by Mahale at 4 off Chandarana on long off and Hosie at 11 by Deodhar at slips off the same bowler. Before I conclude I congratulate Mr. Vithal on his fine captainey and the whole Hindu team on their winning, this year's championship. Europeans though vanquished were disgraced in no way and they are also to be complimented on the sporting manner in which they played the game.

Messrs. Daver and C. M. Ali umpired well and deserve special thanks on their splendid work.

WEDNESDAY'S GAME DELAYED

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

Heavy rain this morning delayed resumption of the match which could not be started punctually at 11 a.m., owing to the wet condition of the pitch. The outfield was not affected in any way, but the pitch was soaked with water, and there was no possibility of the match beginning before 12 noon. The rival captains reinspected the pitch at 12-15 p.m., but as it was too soft to allow of play they have decided upon further inspection at 2 p.m.

GAME STARTS LATE.

After patiently waiting for over an hour's commencement was made at 3/15 p.m. when Vithal led his team on the field. Yognathan fielded as a substitute for S. M. Joshi whose knee was very bad. Overnight, the not outs Cullen and Cocks resumed batting the former facing S. S. Joshi who bowled from the pavilion end. Ramji was entrusted with the attack from the Council Hall end, and while delivering his first ball fell down owing to the sodden condition of the ground. Application of saw dust improved matters to some extent, and he could manage to send down his remaining over. S. S. Joshi was relieved and Chandarana came on in his place. Cullen drove his last delivery of the bowler into the hands of S. S. Joshi at the cover, but the catch was disallowed by the umpire S. M. Ali for what reasone we do not know. Cullen again lifted Chandarana to a long off boundary hit. Mahale sighted the ball too late and dropped him. 40 went up when Cullen off drove him for four. Cocks pulled Ramji for three and Cullen took one which sent up 50. Cocks again pulled Ramji for three and in attempting to repeat the stroke in the next over of Ramji he touched one into the hands of Navle. (56—3—14). Cocks played invaluable innings for his side and he received loud ovation on his return to the pavilion. Hosie joined Cullen who welcomed him with a straight drive behind the bowlers back which sent up 60.

Hosie opened his account by gliding Ramji to leg for three. Cullen though very lucky was playing beautifully and in attempting to drive Chandarana, he gave a catch to Godambe in the slips which was nicely taken by the bowler (68—4—16). Meyer, the Cambridge Blue, went for bowling from the beginning, and he scored a single off Chandarana and then off Ramji which sent up 70. At 72 Chandarana scattered his wickets with a nice ball (72—5—4.)

Gregson-Ellis joined Hosie after Meyer's dismissal, and he was nearly stumped off Chandarana, Navle being a fraction of a second late in stumping him. Gregson-Ellis opened his account with a straight drive off Chandarana for three. 80 went up when Gregson Ellis glided Chandarana to the leg for 2. At this time, the players adjourned to the pavilion as drizzling had started, but the game was resumed soon, after Gregson Ellis cut Ramji for four and Hosie hooked Chandarana for two. Hosie touched one of Chandarana's breaks and gave an easy catch on the slips which went abegging through misunderstanding between Godambe and Deodhar. 90 went up as a result of single by Hosie, and at 91 Gregson-Ellis was snapped behind the sticks (91—6—11). Hughes-Hallet who had filled up the vacancy immediately returned to the pavilion as he too was out in a similar way (91—7—0.) Aste now partnered Hosie who cut Ramji into the hands of Deodhar who made no mistake in holding him this time (92—8—15). Hosie played a great innings at a time when the prospects for his side were gloomy, and he is to be congratulated on his pluck. Graham joined Aste who welcomed him by hooking Chandarana to the leg for four. At 5/25 p.m. the teams took shelter into the pavilion on account of a drizzling rain.

AN INTERESTING GAME.

The game was assuming a most interesting aspect every moment as wickets had fallen in quick succession. Aste cut Ramji for a single and hoisted 100 in the midst of loud clapping from the spectators. Graham cut Ramji through the covers which yielded three runs. Graham who was shaping nicely touched the ball from Chandarana and was held by Navle behind the sticks (105—9—6). Howlett who was the last man was completely beaten by Chandarana with a delivery that sent the wicket flying out of the ground (105—10—0). Hindus thus won the match by 11 runs after the most exciting struggle.

Following are the scores:—

HINDUS.

First Innings.

S S Joshi b Howlett	0
J G Navle c Hosie b Meyer	0
L P Jai, b Howlett	15
D B Deodhar c Aste b Howlett	1
C K Naidu b Meyer	15
P Vithal c Howlett b Meyer	29
S R Godambe c Hosie b Meyer	17
H A Mahale b Howlett	2
L Ramji b Howlett	0
S M Joshi b Howlett	0
M H Chandarana not out	0
Extras	16
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Howlett	22.4	7	35	6
Meyers	25	12	38	4
Aste	3	0	8	0

Fall of wicket:—1 for 0, 2 for 5, 3 for 19, 4 for 27, 5 for 38, 6 for 84, 7 for 91, 8 for 92, 9 for 96, 10 for 97.

2nd Innings.

J G Navle b Aste	14
H A Mahale b Aste	15
L P Jai b Meyer	2
C K Naidu st. Cocks b Graham	31
D B Deodhar l.b.w, b Meyer	49
P. Vithal c Aste b Meyer	19
S S Joshi c Cocks b Howlett	5
Ramji l.b.w. b Howlett	6
Godambe c Meyer b Howlett	4
Chandarana run out	5
S M Joshi not out	5
Extras	23
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	19.2	4	44	3
Meyer	23	7	65	3
Aste	10	1	30	2
Graham	6	2	16	1

EUROPEANS.

1st Innings.

W J Cullen lbw, S M Joshi	12
R E H Hudson b S.S Joshi	25
A L Hosie c Navle b S S Joshi	19
Gregson Ellis b Ramji	3
R J O Meyer c and b Ramji	9
G. Aste c S S Joshi b Ramji	3
Hughes-Hallett b Chandarana	19
Capt Groves c Navle b Ramji	28
Capt Graham c Navle b Ramji	16
Lt. Howlett run out	19
J J Cocks not out	1
Extras	5
Total	159

The fall of wickets 1 for 29, 2 for 51, 3 for 60, 4 for 60, 5 for 71, 6 for 79, 7 for 103, 8 for 137, 9 for 140, and 10 for 159.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chandarana	17	1	36	1
S M Joshi	12	1	3	26
Ramji	20	4	57	5
S S Joshi	12	7	23	2
Naidu	1	0	9	0
Godambe	2	1	3	0

2nd Innings.

R E Hudson b Chandarana	8
H B Groves st. Navle b S S Joshi	19
J Cocks not out	5
Cullen not out	0
J J Cocks c Navle b Ramji	14
W I Cullen c Godambe b Chandarana	16
A L Hosie c Deodhar b Ramji	15
R J O Meyers b Chandarana	4
Gregson-Ellis c Navle b Ramji	11
Hughes-Hallett c Navle b Ramji	0
G Aste not out	8
Graham c Navle b Chandarana	6
Howlett b Chandarana	0
Extras	5
Total	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avge.
Chandarana	24.4	9	52	5	10.4
Ramji	25	6	47	4	11.75
S S Joshi	3	2	2	1	2.00

The fall of wickets 1 for 13, 2 for 35, 3 for 56, 4 for 68, 5 for 72, 6 for 91, 7 for 91, 8 for 92, 9 for 105, 10 for 105.

"AT HOME" TO HINDU TEAM.

POONA CITY, Sept. 22.

To congratulate the successful Hindu team the Poona Young Cricketers Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana will be "At Home" to the Hindu team on Thursday the 23rd at 6 p.m. on the Deccan Gymkhana Grounds.—A. P.

SCENE IN MEJLISS.

MINISTER ACCUSED OF TAKING BRIBES.

ANGLO-PERSIAN TREATY ECHO.

TEHERAN, Sept. 21.

During the debate in the Mejliss on the Government programme, Dr. Mosadegh opposed Vosough-ed-dowleh, Minister of Justice, accusing him of having taken bribes when as Premier in 1919 he drafted the Anglo-Persian Treaty and of having employed British advisers in Finance Department and the War Office. Vosough vehemently retorted pointing out that the treaty mentioned in no way placed Government under obligation, but was very beneficial for Persia at the time when the political situation was very bad. He strongly denied having taken bribes. Modaress defended Vosough.—Reuter.

HURRICANE IN U. S. A.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE

LONDON, Sept 21.

New York.—A hurricane, last night, isolated Pensacola and Mobile, swept towards the other points of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and Inland, over Southern Alabama and Mississippi. The radio operator at Mobile estimates that damage to the extent of half a million dollars has already been done there.—Reuter.

CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER S. AMERICA

10 PERSONS DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Buenos Aires.—The cyclone has swept over Encarnacion (Paraguay) which is practically in ruins. Nearly all houses have collapsed and over 100 persons are dead. Damage is estimated at millions of dollars.—Reuter.

BRIAND-STRESEMANN CONFERENCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—A communique states that after M. Briand reported his conversations with Dr. Stresemann at Thory the Council of Ministers reached an unanimous opinion regarding the interest attaching to those conversations and the utility of pursuing them. [illegible] The next meeting of the Council will examine the technical problems these negotiations may involve.—Reuter.

COAL CONVERSATIONS.

MINERS INTERVIEW MR. BOLDWIN.

SUSPICION ABOUT GOVT. SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A number of members of the Miners' Executive conferred with Mr. Baldwin last evening, for an hour and a half. Afterwards they declared that from the miners' viewpoint, there had been "little or no change in the position." Messrs. Cook, Herbert Smith and two others remained behind to continue the discussion.

Coal conversations were continued at Downing Street till one, when it was officially announced that they would be resumed later to-day. A flat rejection of the Government's proposals is inevitable and a deadlock has only been narrowly averted during the two days of the discussion of proposals by the Miners' Executive.

GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH.

The leaders have decided to ask Mr. Baldwin at the interview, to explain what is regarded as a wide divergence between Mr. Churchill's scheme, which the miners interpreted as a confirmation by the Government of the principles of national negotiations and agreement, and Mr. Baldwin's proposals which the miners contend are diametrically opposed to Mr. Churchill's. The miners are particularly suspicious of Mr. Baldwin's National Arbitration Tribunal and suggest that if there must be one, it should be established before the men resume work as a guarantee of good faith.—Reuter.

STAFF OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CLAIMS OF INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—Importance of the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movements for educating young persons in the aims and objects of the League was emphasised to-day by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar at the Committee on the intellectual cooperation. He declared that the movements were doing good work in India for eradication of communal and race distinctions.

In the course of the discussion on the budget Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar drew attention to the necessity of increasing recruitments to the staff of the League organisations amongst Indians.

Mr. Albert Thomas in reply declared that the Labour Office would immediately satisfy the claims of India and other countries on this point.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC.

INQUIRY INTO CAUSE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Newspapers foreshadow official action to curtail the activities of speculators alleged to be responsible for the depreciation of the franc. The latter has recently improved to under 160 to the pound, but a decline again set in yesterday and it fell to 177 3/4. M. Poincare is instituting an enquiry into the recent fluctuations in the Exchange Market which are not justified by the economic and financial situation.—Reuter.

DISASTER TO FRENCH AIRMAN.

TERRIBLE SCENES

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Curtin leaped clear off the blazing machine with Capt. Fonck but the Russian mechanic and the French wireless operator Clavier were trapped in the fuselage and were burnt to death. The plane's weight exceeded 28,000 lbs. The plane was apparently overloaded and when it leaped into the air at the end of the three-quarters of a mile runaway, it plunged nose foremost, and crashed over the embankment. A cloud of black smoke arose and the machine burst into flames. The second aeroplane which was circling overhead sounded the siren of the firealarm which brought the fire brigade to the scene within ten minutes, but it was too late to save the mechanic and the wireless operator. Thousands of persons witnessed the start, but the intense heat of the burning aeroplane kept the people at a forty feet distance. Women spectators fainted and shrieked.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF CRASH

LONDON, Sept. 21.

New York.—The crash was due to the buckling of a wheel on the extra landing gear which was to have been dropped in the ocean when the machine was under way. Capt. Fonck declares, he knew the wheel had collapsed, but he was unable either to stop or rise. After that the aeroplane cart-wheeled on the right wing, petrol poured over the exhaust-pipes and caught fire. Thus in a few minutes ended the enterprise of several months on which a considerable sum of money had been expended.—Reuter.

LORD WINTERTON'S VISIT TO INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Earl and Lady Winterton will leave for India in the middle of December accompanied by Sir Victor and Lady Warrender.—Reuter.

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE.

INDIANS' TRIALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A RETROSPECT.

The following account of the introduction of Indian labour into South Africa sixty-six years ago and the trials of our countrymen there ever since appeared in a recent issue of "Indians Abroad" and will be found interesting:—

When the Government of India agreed to the system of Indenture, to supply Indian labourers as settlers to Natal, it was done at the insistence and solicitations of the Government and the industrial "pioneers" of the Colony.

At that period Natal was a 'Crown Colony.' There was no efficient or reliable source of labour present in the country; and so every effort on the part of those brave early pioneers to develop the colony's indigenous wealth, both in agriculture and minerals and also in various other products, resulted in failure after failure and financial ruin. The colony in the year 1859 was rocking on the verge of "bankruptcy."

Then the appeal was made to the Government of India for help in the form of 'indentured' supply of labourers and others in order that Natal may be saved from "impending" disaster.

Thus after the negotiations between the both Governments, in the year 1860, per the good ship "Truro," the first supply of 'Indian Settlers' from the city of Madras and its suburbs were introduced on South African soil where they settled round the Coast Belt on the North and South of Natal, largely on Coffee, Maize, Sugarcane, and Tobacco plantations. Some were employed in towns as domestic servants whilst many were absorbed in the various public services according to their capacity.

Thenceforward there followed a continuous supply of labourers from different parts of India which was often interspersed with men of education as well as tradesmen and craftsmen of a general or communal character who entered seriously into the life of the country to make a success of their opportunities. In the course of a few years the prospects of agriculture as well as the various industries of the Colony grew brighter and favourable and the future prospects of progress was doubly assured.

The country as a consequence of the services of the Indians began to thrive. The production of those staple commodities which the colony is noted for at the present day, increased in great quantities year by year. Thus the increased wealth of the colonists and the colony's prosperity in consequence, once for all converted Natal into a most prosperous "Centre of civilization" in the one time "dark" South Africa.

"The combined brain, brawn and muscle power of the Englishmen and the Indians brought about "this transformation."

Some Europeans of eminence in the colony averred that the Indian's manual labour and their intelligent services saved Natal, and converted it into a prosperous land. Indeed, they were the saviours of the perishing vital "industries" upon which the life of the white people rested.

In short it was through the Indian's loyal and unflinching services in the marshy and fever stricken areas that the then nascent coffee, sugarcane, and other important industries were saved from utter ruin if not extinction.

The Government records are full of appreciative references as well as the oft expressed testimony of the beneficent nature of the Indian community's services, by the pioneer settlers themselves, to the effect that "were it not for the timely arrival and settlement of the Indian population, the country would have gone bankrupt."

OFFICIAL INDUCEMENTS TO REMAIN IN COLONY.

The Government of Natal in those days, having become impressed with actual conditions, were convinced of the indispensable nature of the Indian population for the further development of the country; and also for the needs of the continuous progress and success of the various industries other than agricultural, persuaded the Indian immigrants to remain in the Colony for a further term of five years after the expiry of their original term of indenture as "freemen" and to engage themselves in any and every pursuit which they may choose for themselves with the same freedom as the other subjects of the colony. In addition free grants of land as an inducement were given them for their own purpose to cultivate and live as they thought fit. These are matters well and truly recorded in the annals of Natal.

Under such favourable circumstances and conditions, these immigrants who decided to remain in the Colony filtered through into different vocations whilst a large portion of them took to agriculture on an extensive scale. The 'lands' that were of little or no value prior to their advent was quickly utilised by them to such good purpose in the production of Maize, Tobacco, Beans, Sugarcane, and every other product of a marketable kind, thus increased in their value enormously as the years rolled on.

Besides, several thousands of free Indians settled on the outskirts of the town and villages where they began to cultivate their plots of land either as rent payers or free holders. Their efforts resulted highly successful owing to their persevering toil and thrift that they were able practically to monopolise the production and the supply of fruits, vegetables, and also every variety of greens such as an urban population required.

This service alone has been an immense factor in the cheap and good living of all classes, more especially the white working men and their families in the cities and elsewhere.

As a result of these activities the fast growth of villages and habitations has gone on apace, and the gradual "transformation" of those erstwhile "barren tracts of land" into homesteads and cultivations has earned for Natal the sobriquet "The Garden Colony."

All this is due to the toil of the Indian peasants who had chosen Natal for their "home."

The lands adjacent to townships and cities that were practically of no value once, but now, owing to the improvement wrought by the Indian settlers, leaped 'by bounds' in value. The Indians shared in the general prosperity of the country with their 'European brothers' in a strange land.

EUROPEANS' APPREHENSIONS.

The Europeans in the meantime, both British and foreign, had multiplied in the cities, and as a consequence of the prosperity of the Colony large numbers of white men from different parts of the Empire and outside of it sought their way into the country and settled permanently.

The white people's wealth and their power in the finances of the country also increased with the growing prosperity of the Colony; and their interests in the various industries had become immense.

The Indians, on the other hand, were expanding their influence in agriculture and the general trade of the country, while their children showed a decided advancement and were entering every form of occupation in which there was scope for their energies. The fact of the Indians' 'prosperity' roused the worst feelings of the European community against them.

The white men grew afraid of the Indian community's capacity. They interpreted the genius of the one time Indian immigrants "to be a menace" to the security and future prosperity of the Europeans in the colony. They set up an alarm throughout the land to the effect "that the continued prosperity of the Indians and their immensity in numbers was a serious danger to 'white civilization' in the country."

The politicians argued that, if the Indian community's progress was not checked and its scope in many directions was not restricted immediately, the prospects of the "economic progress of the white people and their supremacy will be ultimately endangered."

The man in the street along with his compatriot in high places, and those mighty ones in the Parliament of the "Responsible Government" of Natal, made great capital of the presence of a large Indian population in their midst. They conjured up the "fear" among the "electorate"—a fear that gripped their poor brains like the "tentacles of an octopus" that the Indians were going to 'swamp' the white men in the character and politics of the colony in the long run; and thus their policy and ideals of a "white man's country" would be jeopardised—"a condition which was as false and as not likely to have happened under the sun—even if given the most favourable circumstances, because the nature and composition of the rank and file of the Indian population was not propitious to render such a state to come to pass."

It was obvious that the "trouble" in the white man's mind was of a "racial character" which he fell a prey to in considering matters of "self-interest" as a white man—always does in dealing with brown or black races. It was always so, and "I believe it will be ever so."

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

So the country proceeded to legislate against the Indian community. There was long and protracted negotiations with the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain the then Colonial Secretary as to the imperial obligations and aspects involved in the question of the measure so racial in character which was sought to be enacted; but eventually every feature of a "racial nature" in the "legislation" was pruned off, and the act was made to read in its ostensible aspects, to affect only those persons, who came into the colony whose places of 'origin' was not in possession of the 'elective principle' of parliamentary franchise. The act was a 'masterpiece' in its diplomatic nature. The law was directed generally but whom did it effect individually? The Indian community only, because of all the people domiciled in the country at that period, "only the Indians" originated from a place which was not in possession of the general elective principle in parliamentary franchise—because India at that time was unfortunately not in possession of the "elective principle" of parliamentary franchise, and was ruled under different conditions from that of the present day.

Thus the community's growing place and honour in the country was effectually reduced from the politics of the colony through the "Disfranchisement Act" of 1897, and by which the white men secured to themselves the universal right to rule the country in the sole interest of a white oligarchy.

The Indians were deprived of their vote and were henceforth existing as 'dumb units' as far as the politics of the colony went.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi published pamphlets detailing the serious circumstances and appealed to every colonist to exercise his judgment like a true Englishman and oppose the act, but it was of no avail, the measure was passed to the utter shame of the 'British' name.

The Mahatma then toured India and consulted the Indian Leaders of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It is a matter of history to the public of India as to what actually transpired here when he narrated the disabilities and disadvantages to which the Indians were subjected to in the colony in spite of

(Continued on next Page.)

MOGHUL PAINTING.

ITS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

MR. GANGOLY'S LECTURE AT BARODA.

An interesting magic-lantern lecture on Moghul Painting was recently delivered by Mr. O. C. Gangoly, Editor of the well-known art periodical "Rupam," in the picture gallery of the Museum in Baroda, under the chairmanship of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb. The Hall was crowded and among the distinguished people present were some members of the Royal family, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, and Misses Mehta, Prof. A. G. Widgrey, Miss Needham, Dr. Miss Maya Das, Major Parab. Capt. Pawar, Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Mehta, Mrs. Ganguli, Mr. Raichoredas, Prof. A. X. Soares, and others.

The lecturer, in the course of his lecture, said:—

Of all the branches of Indian Art, none has been so popular in Europe, as the miniatures of the Moghul School. The room in a palace, decorated by Maria Theresia of Austrice, (1740), entirely with Moghul miniatures is a remarkable evidence of almost a contemporaty appreciation of Indian Paintings in Europe.

The voluminous body of paintings and drawings bequeathed by the Court Painters of the Great Moghuls have for the last few years attracted the attention of connoisseurs and critics. It has hitherto been believed that the Moghul School of Painting was a continuation of, and decadent sequel to the glories of Persian Painting and that they were chiefly the works of Persian painters imported by the Moghul Emperors. The discovery of many new materials for the study has disclosed the position of the Moghul School in an altogether different light. One startling fact that has been discovered is that more than 75 per cent. of the artists at the Moghul Courts were Indian rather than Persian, beginning from the time of Akbar. The great Moghul put together a group of indigenous practising Indian artists, of the time, to start a new school—in contact with the imported Persian artists. He did indeed set his Indian artists to copy the manners and mannerisms of Persian painting—but the Indian artists had too much individuality to succumb to the influences of Persian masters and they soon asserted their own style—which was quickly built up in a new and synthetic form which was very remote from the character and quality of Persian painting in its temper, its outlook, and its technique.

COMPARISON OF PERSIAN AND MOGHUL DRAWING.

The lecturer began by comparison of a characteristic Persian Drawing, with a typical Moghul drawing from the pen of Chitaraman. In the early part of the reign of Akbar, the Indian artists were set to copy the Persian styles, slavishly. The Indian artists, however, soon assimilated their Persian lessons and during the latter part of Akbar's reign, evolved a style which stood on an independent status and could not be regarded as the descendant of Persian tradition. In the realm of book-illustration, the Persian manner, however, continued to dominate the Indian painters. But in this field also, the Indian artists formulated a language of their own. This is amply borne out by the very interesting illustrations to the various Indian classics which Akbar commissioned his court artists to execute, e.g., "Fazam-namah," "Tarzama-i-Mahabarat," "Nala-Daman," and "Yogn-Vashist." All these works have been profusely illustrated with pictures—drawn in a style entirely Indian. Even the Babarnamah which was translated from the Turki original into Persian by the command of Akbar, was profusely ornamented with 68 whole page miniatures, signed by artists, most of whom bear Hindu names, e.g., Keso, Mahesha, Jagannath, Bhawani, Sibdas, Pares, Bhagwan, Dhanray, Shankar Guzrathi and Ramdas—while the Mussalman artists are only three—Ibrahim Kahar, Mansur Nakkash and Farrukh.

Mr. Gangoly referring to the "Razamnamah" paintings of the Baroda Collection recently exhibited at the Town Hall, Bombay, said, "I am tempted in this connection to refer to the fine series of "Illustrations from Mahabharata" of the early Akbar period, which belong to the Indian section of the Baroda State Gallery. There is no the slightest doubt that the series of Mahabharata pictures in the Gallery here, are authentic originals, and as such are valuable examples of the Early Akbar period."

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

But it is in the domain of Portrait-painting that Moghul painting attained its highest forms of expression. Persian painting was very little interested in depicting individual portraits; on the other hand, the psychology of Moghul culture lay chiefly in the glorification of the Moghul princes, their courts, their hunts, their games, and their pageants. The subject of Moghul painting thus took a special fancy to contemporary events and personages, not the idealistic presentations of romances and legendary heroes. In the rich gallery of Mognul portraits, we have a true picture of the actuality of the Moghul courts. But this distinction in portraiture was not achieved all at once, and it was not till the beginning of the reign Jehangir, that the Moghul Painting developed its really characteristic qualities.

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.

The munificent patronage that Akbar lavished on the Court painters and the inspiration that his personal interest offered to the development of Moghul painting, often 'mislead' students in estimating the actual products of his school at a greatly exaggerated valuation. Akbar's patronage seems rather to have made possible the subsequent perfection of the Moghul style than to have actually coincided with it some of the portraits of the latter part of Akbar's reign, e.g., that of Malla-Dopiyazna, Mia Tan Sen, and of the Emperor himself, give ample evidence that the Moghul School had already developed distinctive characters—quite different from the Persian manners.

Closely allied to the individual portraits of Emperors and courtiers, there is a series of group portraits and court scenes which are of great interest.

During the reign of Jehangir, Moghul painting attained its highest perfection. The patronage begun by Akbar was continued by Jahangir, whose interest in painting did not flag. Indeed, in his memoirs, he constantly refers to the court painters and to the valuable presents and honours bestowed on them. Jahangir was claimed to be a connoisseur himself.

Of the most characteristic portraits of the Jahangir School are those of Mallik Ambar, the leader of the Maharattas against Jahangir, Raja Mansingh and Hakim Badra.

Of a different quality but of intense concentration, restrained simplicity and of perfect characterisation—are the portraits of Inayat Khan, the Dying Man and Gossain Jadrup, a Yogi of Ajmere, whom Jahangir twice visited, and the interviews being recorded in his memoirs.

This interest in the thoughts of, and association with, Hindu Yogis, (also borne out by another miniature of Sultan Parvez with a Yogi), is a very characteristic feature of the relations of the Moghul princes with the spiritual culture of India.

The Jahangir School is remarkable for a new innovation—the founding and development of studies and portraits of birds and animals—led by the great master—Ustad Mansur, the Landseer of Indian Painting, who has left many works bearing his signature.

When Shah Jahan ascended the throne, Moghul Painting had completely fulfilled its development. It becomes, in fact, over-ripe, and notwithstanding technical excellence, tend towards a prettiness which many people prefer, to the strength and robustness of the studies of the Jahangir period. But then, Moghul Art had then passed its maridian, and was incapable of attaining further excellence within the atmosphere of court patronage.

DECLINE OF MOGHUL PAINTING.

Then Aurangzib usurps the throne of Delhi, the sun of Moghul Painting begins to set. The generous patronage, provided by Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan, was suddenly withdrawn. Although some court painters still clung to the Court—they ceased to receive the personal attention and appreciation. The School of Painting which grew to such a height, during the earlier reigns, could not die out immediately. It, no doubt, lost its solidity—and the guild of painters lost its cohesion. It gradually became decentralised, that is to say, the Courts at Delhi and Agra ceased to be its chief centres. On the other hand, the fashions, set on by the Delhi Emperors, were imitated by many minor courts of comparatively insignificant Chiefs and Rajas. And at the courts of chieftains and princes, many fine and distinguished works are met with during the whole of the 18th century, which are rather echoes than actual continuation of Moghul Painting. Hyderabad, Bijapur, and Patna were important centres.

Moghul painting is very often confused with the Rajput School with which it has often come in contact, being subject to mutual influences. But they were two distinct and different streams—contemporaneous—but of entirely different temper and inspiration. Moghul painting was principally secular in its inspiration, intent upon the present moment and profoundly interested in individuality. It is not an idealisation of life but a refined and accomplished representation of a very magnificent phase of Life.

In spite of limitations—Moghul painting affords us a complete cinematographic picture of the glorious pageant of Moghul History—visualised with remarkable actuality and for that account alone, must be regarded as a brilliant episode in the History of Indian Painting.

At the conclusion of the interesting lecture Prof. Widjery, who is an ardent admirer of Oriental art and is something of an art connoisseur himself, while proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair, was very happy to say that Baroda was very fortunate in having in the Maharani a great patron of art who had lent her ready support to the movement for the revival of old Indian art in her State. He further observed that the present age afforded great facilities for learning art than even during the periods in the past when it flourished in this country. Art was now democratised when everyone had opportunities of seeing the masterpieces of best artists and not like formerly when the good works of art could be seen only by an aristocratic few in the courts of Princes. The Professor thought that sporadic efforts of a few individuals could not resuscitate old Indian art; a systematic and sustained endeavour, by embracing art in the curriculum of the University, was necessary.

MUSSOOREE TRUNK TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

A Trunk Telephone communication has been established between Mussooree and the principal stations in Bombay, the Punjab and the United Province circles as far as Bombay, Peshwar and Benares, respectively.—A. P.

A SWARAJIST DEFECTION

BILASPUR, Sept. 21.

Mr. Ravishanker Shukal, a prominent member of the C. P. Legislative Council, has withdrawn his candidatnre from the Raipur South Rural constituency as a Swarajjists candidate and is now standing on behalf of the Independent Congress Party. In a letter addressed to the Provincial Congress Committee he states that to contest elections on the present Congress programme without complete unity amongst Congressmen would be futile and not in any way conducive to the best interests of his province.—A. P.

POONA MUSLIMS' WELCOME TO UNION DELEGATION.

GETTING INSIGHT INTO INDIANS' LIFE

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Anjuman Islam, Poona, gave a warm reception to the South African Deputation this evening in the beautifully decorated Haroon Jaffar Hall. The guests were garlanded by representatives of a dozen societies and associations including some Hindu associations.

Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar in extending a cordial welcome to the Deputation wished them an Indian tour was a little longer and they appreciated the object underlying their long and ardeous travel. They were confident that the efforts of the deputation would be rewarded with success and would prove fruitful to Indians in South Africa.

Hon'ble Mr. Beyers, President of the Deputation, replying thanked the Anjuman Islam for the cordial welcome to the beautiful city of Poona. He said the object of the Deputation was to get an insight into the life of Indians and they expected to return to South Africa with better knowledge. Mr. Beyers added:—"Our country is very poor and has not got all the resources and beauties of your country. We have to work and as such even though we may think of prolonging our stay we cannot do it as we have to return home to attend to our duties. However, when our turn to return comes we shall always remember the hearty reception given to the Deputation".—A. P.

S. A. DEPUTATION GOES TO MADRAS

POONA, Sept. 21.

The South African Parliamentary Deputation left Kirkee Station by a special train for Madras at 10.45 to-night.—A. P.

DISORDERS AMONG TROOPS AT ASSEN

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Amsterdam.—Newspapers report that serious disorders have broken out among the troops at Assen who are undergoing their annual manoeuvres. It is believed that disorders were pre-arranged, as some ball cartridges were recently missing. A long-route march, in sweltering heat, yesterday brought the situation to a climax. On their return to the barracks the men smashed windows, and wrecked canteens. An N.C.O. was killed with a rifle bullet and other minor casualties occurred.

No arrests have been made. The Twelfth Regiment is confined to the barracks, and official investigation is being made.—Reuter.

(Assen is the motherland and is the capital of the province of Drenthe.)

ALLOWANCE TO EX-SULTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—Ex-Sultan Moulay Hafid, deposed in 1912, has been granted a monthly allowance of 10,000 francs and a lodging allowance of 2,500 francs monthly.—Reuter.

COTTON SPINNERS' MOVE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

In consequence of the serious effect of the coal stoppage the Master Cotton Spinners have called a special meeting of the American Section for the 28th September to consider further curtailment of production which is already 50 per cent.—Reuter.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT DELHI.

DELHI, Sept. 22.

A distinguished crowd of spectators including the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner waited on the banks of the Jumna near the Delhi Gate power house this morning to see the arrival of Mr. Cobham who was sighted at 10/30. He alighted safely on the river but a rope which was being fastened to a buoy slipped and the engine having stopped the machine drifted away in the strong current for about half a mile and ran on in the sand bank. Two boats were immediately despatched and the machine was successfully towed to the buoy. Mr. Cobham stayed for about half an hour and took some light refreshments.—A. P.

DELHI, Sept. 22.

Mr. Cobham left for Bhawalpur at a quarter past twelve.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

Cobham left for Delhi at half past six this morning.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Sept. 21.—Abe Mitchell was beaten in the first round of the "News of the World" £1,000 golf tournament on the Mid-Surrey course by H. Gandin (Wanstead) by one hole.—Reuter's Special.

London.—1,000 N. C. O.'s and men of the Royal Air Force have sailed by s.s. "Assaye" from Southampton for Egypt, Iraq and India.—Reuter's Special.

Stockholm.—The betrothal is announced of the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Astrid of Sweden, a niece of the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark.—Reuter's Special.

Marquess of Reading has accepted the Chairmanship of the British Indian Union in succession to Viscount Willingdon.—Reuter.

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE

(Continued from previous page.)

the many assurances given from time to time by the Natal Government to that of this country.

Ever since those days measure after measure has been passed, depriving the rights and privileges of the community while the consummation of the "Union of South Africa" has ushered an 'era' no less hostile and even more antagonistic to the welfare of the domiciled Indian community than that which existed in the old Government of Natal.

MR. GOKHALE'S VISIT.

This unbearable state of affairs led to the visit of the late Mr. Gokhale to South Africa, and soon after his visit, the 'uncompromising spirit and attitude' of the Government in its immoral "act of extortion" of the £3 tax from the poor immigrant men and women, which well nigh drove the families affected by such tax to acts of "immorality," roused the temper of the people. The community in the whole of Natal 'Struck Work' and from that "psychological" moment the historical "Passive Resistance Struggle" received its 'momemtum.' The Mahatma 'marched' to the north with his thousands and thousands of men, women and children. Many were the trials, the privations, the sufferings, the deaths, but guided by the "Creator's Hand" the results, the glory and the ultimate victory for Indian womanhood and India's honour were the memorable "blessings" achieved.

GANDHI-SMUTS AGREEMENT.

At the close of the struggle "General Smuts" the Premier of South Africa, on behalf of his Government, arrived at a settlement with the Mahatmaji. This settlement laid down the principle to begin with that the Indian community's existing rights would be respected in the future. With regard to those laws which already existed prior to the year 1913 and the nature of which was detrimental to the vested interests or otherwise of the community, it was to be the desire of the Government of the Union, "to administer same in a generous, just and sympathetic manner and spirit."

This was the 'settlement' known as the "Gandhi-Smuts" settlement and which the Government behind the 'General' tacitly undertook to carry out, though it may not have been in the usual parliamentary formula, 'unfortunately for the Indians.'

"What is our experience since the departure of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa scarcely twelve years ago and the memorable settlement of 1914?"

A string of 'laws' and 'resolutions' calculated to further reduce the community to the status of serfs, and thus belittle them in the eyes of the world, not to say of the national degradation of the Indians as a race. This is what is happening in South Africa under the regime of the Self-Governing white people's oligarchy to wit the 'Union of South Africa.'

The following 'titles' will give the public of this country some idea as to the nature of the laws whose ramifications are intended to affect the vital interest and position of the Indians of South Africa:—

1. Township Regulations.
2. Borough Ordinances.
3. Licensing Laws.
4. Liquor Bill.
5. Colour Bar Bill.
6. Immigration and Registration Act.
7. Areas Reservation Bill better known as the Asiatic Bill.

The Indians are now deprived of the Municipal vote under the passing of the Boroughs Ordinance in the Provincial Council of Natal.

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Indeed the South African Indian is truly the 'helot' in the British Empire and his peculiar circumstances affects the people of India, because the law is based on racial lines and is exclusively made to operate against the Indians sojourning in South Africa, and to restrict the energies of the domiciled community.

There is a strong movement on foot at the present day comprising of every class of white persons whose slogan is 'Africa for white Civilisation and colonisation.' The idea is inspired and cherished by the Britishers and their "allies" the naturalised foreigners, including the Jews, which is daily growing stronger. This is being intensified by the support of the Dutch people of the Transvaal and the 'Free state'; thus in accordance with the spirit of 'ill will' bred by the 'ideal' "Africa for the Whites' we are to-day confronted with the 'monstrous and heinous' Asiatic Bill etc., which is engineered by the British folk and sponsored by their partners the Dutch Christians, "who are supposed to have carried the torchlight of freedom and civilization and culture into Dark Africa."

They sometimes even say the European or white men came to India with similar objects!

COLOUR BAR BILL

The Colour Bar Bill aims to restrict the Africans and the Asiatics from being employed in any form of skilled labour, such as handling machinery, cars, motors, directing all forms of mechanism. In fact one may not touch anything other than dust or clean such appurtenances which are calculated to be instruments for some skilled work of production.

The liquor bill will affect thousands of Indian families, because their bread winners will be deprived of their occupations as the law restricts the Indian waiters and butlers from carrying and serving any kind of liquor in hotels, homes, etc., to the customers or employers while those employed in the public bars will be severely affected.

The Immigration and Registration Bill declares a resident Indian of the Union as a prohibited immigrant if an unfortunate person remained out of the Union for a longer period than three years. No Indian may enter another province within the Union from the place of his domicile. The wives and children who may be in India would be seriously handicapped to return to their homes should the time limit be exceeded. There are thousands of Indians and their children in the coal mining districts of Utrecht and Vryhied in the North of Natal. The law seeks to revert these districts back to Transvaal. In doing so the Indian inhabitants would be construed as people possessing no domiciliary rights in Natal, according to the purport and operation of a particular "clause" in the bill which it is intended to effect and which will declare the Indians of those two districts as prohibited immigrants, because they would then become people with no domiciliary rights either in the Transvaal or Natal and may have to return to India under the operation of the old immigration law which would affect their case seriously—vide Sec. 4 of Act 22 of 1913.

In its broadest sense the Immigration Law and Registration Act assumes the Indians of the Union of South Africa to be aliens, and as such they have no right to live in peace and progress along with the other sections of the population, under the "Union Jack" in South Africa.

SEGREGATION.

By the "Reservation of Areas Bill" the Asiatic would be deprived of his right to buy any land outside a reserved area. He will have to live and trade in proposed areas. All business that is now being carried on will, by the effluxion of time, cease automatically within a short period outside a proposed area. So the Indians in the course of a few years will be compelled by law to resort into segregated locations.

This chapter of the Bill practically deprives the Indians of the right to live on and sell their properties to whomsoever they will and forces the community into segregated areas, such as may be set apart for them by a capricious Corporation, Health Board of Local Board.

We know by actual experience what such 'locations' are. In Transvaal wherever such places exist, they are an abomination, no proper lighting, dilapidated buildings and houses, no regular supply of sanitary arrangement and utter neglect are the undesirable facts associated with them.

Public Commissions have time and again condemned such reserves as being highly detrimental to the social and economic progress of the people concerned. Therefore the proposed bill will operate, if passed, to further degrade the Indian community in South Africa.

We know that such 'reserved' areas will not be established where business could be carried on successfully. From the bitter experience of the past, as for instance the following will show:—

A certain trader carrying on a brisk business, on being refused his licence, at a particular part of the town in Johannesburg in the Transvaal Province, went to appeal.

The Judge on hearing the appeal and also the licensing officer's "grounds for the refusal", and being moved by human sentiment as a sequence of the harrowing circumstances under which the Indian litigant was being persecuted, remarked: "That under these conditions it were better that the poor man did not seek to trade at all.

Such is the vigour and intensity of the anti-Asiatic feeling in the 'Union' that over a hundred licenses have been refused during the current year, in pursuance of the policy embodied in the 'Bill', the spirit of which is already active in its work of destruction.

RESTRICTIONS ON LANDOWNERSHIP.

Another clause of the 'Bill' seeks to dispossess the Indians of what they may even occupy in the proclaimed areas, for the bill empowers the Governor-General to deproclaim any area without even hinting that the occupiers so affected shall receive something substantial in place thereof.

For example a certain area for Indians may be set apart by proclamation and in a few years owing to the exigencies of the administration or a local body or even a capricious desire on their part to revert such area for the needs of the European community, may, by law move the Governor-General to deproclaim the said area.

Thus it will be seen clearly, the Indian community receives no sense of security whatever even in those proposed areas contemplated by the 'Bill' and as a consequence the Indian population would be, 'by the passage of the Act,' reduced to the "condition of squatters," subject to the whim and fancy of a Corporation, Local Board, or Health Board or the Minister holding a 'portfolio' in the Union Government.

Lastly, no Indian would be permitted to purchase a property outside of a thirty mile belt of the Coast of Natal (that area is not very much to those who know Natal), and the 'farce' is rendered complete when one realises that the area is congested and the larger portion of lands are occupied or owned by Europeans. If a property is at all obtainable within the prescribed radius one could not buy it from a European because an European can possibly sell his property to another European in a European area only and not to an Indian.

The Indians could only buy and sell lands or occupy same in the Indian areas only and nowhere else. Such is the nature of the Asiatic Bill which owes its origin to the genius of the English and Dutch mentality of the Union of South Africa.

The passage of the 'Asiatic Bill' into an 'Act' of the Union, will go to denude the last shreds of their "Character" of British Citizenship," and complete the helotry of the Indian settlers in South Africa.

DUTY OF THE MOTHERLAND.

Under these distressing circumstances, India must rouse herself from one end of the country to the other. Every section of its politicians must realise that it is a national question and not a South African matter alone. Every shade of public opinion in the country ought to be united on the subject of negotiating with the Union of South Africa, with an eye to the honour and prestige of this vast land of ancient civilization and culture, not to say chivalry.

The Council of India must be on the alert to press the 'point' of the British character of the Indians in the Union, if there is any significance in the term 'British Indian subject.'

India's Imperial connection and Great Britain's obligation to the Indian people generally and the Englishmen's duty to guide and safeguard their interests throughout the Empire according to England's own assurance and undertaking in the past, ought to be brought clearly to the memory of our rulers.

South Africa vaunts its power of 'self Government' to harass the Indian subjects of the Empire. It threatens India and England that it would not brook any interference from outside, in her internal affairs. "What shall then the helpless Indian community do?"

"Will India still be philosophic while Rome burns?" Her children in South Africa have faith in her yet. India alone can rescue them—her own children across the seas.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.

JUMPS FROM A MOVING TRAIN

DEFECTIVE EMERGENCY CHAIN.

Mr. A.H. Baakza writes from Bhavnagar:—

On Tuesday, the 14th September, Mrs. Rashid Khan, the wife of Khan Bahadur Abdur Rashid Khan, the Commissioner of Police, Cutch, was travelling with her children in a second class ladies' compartment by the mail train from Rajkot to Wadhwan.

Mrs. Rashid Khan being unwell wanted to stretch herself a little on the seat when her son, a boy of about five years of age, fell out of the running train by the door being accidentally opened. She at once pulled down the chain to stop the train but the train did not stop. She actually hung to the chain but it had no effect. When she did not succeed in her efforts to stop the train by pulling the chain, she stepped out on the footboard. Some gentlemen travelling in the adjoining compartment seeing her on the foot board and realizing the danger she was in also pulled the chain but to no effect. The mother seeing that the train could not be stopped became mad out of her love for her dear child, dearer than her own life, and jumped off the foot board of the moving train. Then other occupants of the train when they saw a lady fall out of the train raised a hue and cry, and hands were raised and Kerchiefs were waved from all the windows. It was then and then only that the train was stopped. Mrs. Rashid Khan's servant was in a third class compartment and when he saw her jumping off the board he also wanted to jump out but others in the compartment prevented him from doing so.

The train must have run about half a mile from where the boy fell and even after the jumping of the mother it moved on for about a hundred yards. Fortunately the ground was soft with recent rains and was overgrown with green grass and, therefore, by God's grace both the mother and the child escaped with their lives. The boy had fallen flat on the back and got only a bump on the head. The mother did well in not losing her presence of mind and had jumped facing the engine and fell forward on her knees. The mother received more bruises than the boy, but otherwise both were however safe.

The accident happened between the stations of Than and Muli. The chief object in sending this bit of news to the press and getting it published in the papers is to bring out the fact to the public that it often happens that pulling down the danger chain in the trains fails and the vacuum brake is not worked upon. Of what use is then the putting up of the chain and deceiving the public? Is it merely for show? It is hoped that this news will catch the eye of the officials concerned, of the honourable members of the Railway Board and of the zealous secretaries of the societies established for the relief of the grievances of the railway travelling public, and that they will move in the matter and try to get the grievance redressed.

A CALL TO RESTORE PEACE

MR. S. CHAKRAVARTY GOES TO DACCA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

In response to urgent invitation, Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty left for Dacca by to-night's Dacca mail to use his influence to restore peace and amity between the Hindu and Moslem communities.—Free Press

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrives in Lahore on 25th September in connection with the Congress election campaign and will spend five days touring the Punjab. He will visit Amritsar, Lyallpur, Ludhiana and Ambala and then proceed to Delhi. Swami Satyadeo will accompany Pandit Motilal.—A.P.

Mr. B K Muzumdar, of Surat, has been appointed a Professor in the Economics and Finance Department of the Benares Hindu University.

The Governor of Bombay attended an the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended at 'At Home' at the Council Hall, Poona given by Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Sheriff of Bombay, on Tuesday.

The Deputation from the Union Government of South Africa left Government House Ganeshkhind for Madras on Tuesday.

CONGRESS & COUNCILS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last night Mr. K. F. Nariman delivered a most interesting lecture on the present political situation before the god Shri Ganesh, installed in the Pendse Wadi at Girgaon. In the course of his lecture Mr. Nariman traced the early history of the Indian National Congress and also dwelt at some length on the genesis, progress and achievements of the Non-Cooperation Movement. He further observed that in his opinion it was extremely doubtful whether, in departing from the policy of rigidly boycotting the Councils, the Indian National Congress did a wise thing or adopted a prudent course. For, said Mr. Nariman, there can be no doubt that the sad political situation that faces us today—the differences, the dissensions, the mutual recriminations, the awful communal strifes—is entirely due to the lure of the Councils. Finally Mr. Nariman gave it as his opinion that the remedy for the present evils lay, not in drifting along with the new-fangled cult of Responsive Cooperation down to the acceptance of ministerships, but in going back, if not to the original policy of totally boycotting the Councils, at any rate to the attitude of uniform and persistent obstruction adopted by the Swaraj Party at the time of its inception.

Mr. Nariman is a staunch Swarajist. There can be no doubt that Pandit Motilal hasn't got a more faithful follower than Mr. Nariman. And yet even such a man finds it impossible to justify the present policy of the Swaraj Party. In fact on the occasion mentioned above, he frankly admitted that Mr. Patel's election to, and acceptance of, the office of the President of the Legislative Assembly, the fact that the Swarajists as a party supported the Tata Steel Protection measure, the fact that they went into various committees and that they agreed to give a 'discriminating treatment' to Provincial budgets—all these were flagrant aberrations, most fatal to the best interests of the country and also to the prestige of the Swaraj Party as a party of stern and uncompromising opponents of the Government. To attempt to draw a line of distinction between the office of the President of the Assembly and that of a Minister in a Local Council is something like attempting to distinguish Tweedledum from Tweedledee, to make a distinction without a difference. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are therefore right in calling the present policy of the Swaraj Party as purely one of Responsive Cooperation. And once we concede that the present Swarajist policy is a wise one, as being conducive to the best interests of the country, we cannot escape from the position that has now been taken up by the illustrious leaders of Responsive Cooperators.

But it is all a pure hallucination. No good can possibly come out of a policy of "working the Reforms for what they are worth." For let us not forget that they are worth nothing. Addressing the Brahmana Sabha at Girgaon, Mr. Jayakar referred the other day to the possibility of starting a factory for the manufacture of indigenous biscuits as an instance of the utility of accepting ministerships under the present diarchical system! I will even assume that the said biscuits will be of the same fine quality that is now associated with those manufactured by Huntley and Palmers in England! But what a falling-off is here, my countrymen! In 1921 Gandhiji was out to give us Swaraj. In 1926, his erstwhile *chela* is out to give us biscuits! On a different occasion Mr. Baptista said that he would start at least one vernacular school in every one of the villages in this vast Presidency should he be happily elected to the Local Council and made the Minister of Education by the Government of Bombay. I am not sure if Mr. Baptista did not intend this assurance merely as an election cry!

But is it really necessary to argue this matter any further? What does the experience of past Ministers show? What does the evidence, tendered by Lala Harkisen Lal, Mr. Chintamani, Rao Bahadur Kelkar and others before the Muddiman Committee, show? What was the experience of our own worthy Dr. Paranjpye?

Therefore it is that I think that Mr. Nariman was right in condemning the present policy of the Swaraj Party as well as that of Responsive Cooperation as wrong and harmful to the abiding interests of the country. The former is not quite so honest as it ought to be; the latter is utterly futile. The Gauhatti Congress must therefore set matters right and give a clear lead to the country by reaffirming the policy of uniform and persistent obstruction, laid down by the late Deshbandhu Das and followed by the Swaraj Party, under his distinguished leadership, during the early part of the duration of the present Legislatures in all the provinces of this country. Bengal and the Central Provinces have already shown what striking results can be achieved by able leadership and effective organization. Let the other provinces of India go and do likewise.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BELVI.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

EXCELLENT HINT TO STOMACH SUFFERERS

To those who suffer from acid caused stomach disorders, such as indigestion, wind, heartburn, gastritis or other similar ailment, here's an excellent way—in fact, the only way—to get rid of the trouble quickly, easily, and at a very little cost. Go to your nearest chemist and get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia, either powder or tablet form. This amazing remedy removes the cause of your stomach trouble by neutralising acidity and preventing food fermentation, which are the chief sources of all digestive ills. Nothing could be more logical than this, and, because 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the commonsense remedy for acid conditions of the stomach, doctors recommend it and many hospitals use it. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the one remedy which you can rely upon to give quick and sure relief, no matter how severe the trouble or how long it has lasted.

HISTORY TEACHING IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

KNOWLEDGE OF INDIA'S OWN PAST TABOOED

Dr. K.N. Sitaram, Ph. D., Vice-Principal, and Professor of History, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, writes:—

"It is a known fact that the history courses of the University of Bombay are unprogressive, unpopular and ante-diluvian. The matters have recently been brought to a head, with the result that few students wish to take the Honours course in History, with the result that the Registrar has at last been compelled to send round a circular to the heads of the Departments of History and of the various colleges affiliated to the University asking their advice to remedy this state of affairs. Therefore, I am sending on this for your favourable consideration and for a place in your esteemed daily, as this affair does not concern merely the Colleges, but also the public at large, who have a right to know and have a say in the matter."

DR. SITARAM'S LETTER.

In the course of his letter to the Registrar Dr. Sitaram has written as follows:—

As it is, the subjects offered are European History (1715-1900) as compulsory, and as one of the alternatives; the students can choose either Greek or Roman or Persian Histories. Therefore, the course cannot but be unpopular, for; as Indians the students feel (puzzled) why the history of their own country should be so carefully tabooed from the course.

For the course to be popular, Indian history must be introduced in various forms. For instance, one particular period of it—pre-Mussalman preferably, or Maratha or Sikh or Rajput—can be made the compulsory subject in place of the European, for first of all, not only does patriotism and love of knowledge spring from those which are nearest and dearest to us, but when once the enthusiasm is on, it can be kept unflagging by the interest created by the Professors. Besides this compulsory period of Indian History, as optionals the History of Persia—the Zoroastrian period of it—or the history of the Far East, China and Japan, can with profit be substituted for the Greek and Roman. As the other alternative the History of Indian art in its various manifestions, as architecture; sculpture; painting; etc., and the various periods of it can be specialised in; or to this may be added as a detailed study either separately or as a complement to the above courses, Indian archaeology; supplemented by Epigraphy and numismatics. As a third subject the history of farther India, i.e., the Hinduistic period of Javanese, Cambodian and Ceylonese histories can be prescribed, which will not only render the subject interesting from the peculiar charm and nevelty of the subjects; but will be also utilised by the students for advanced specialisation after their graduation and probably continued as a hobby in later life. For, the aim of the University should be not to manufacture graduates only on a competitive scale between college and college, but to impart real culture, and also to plant in their young minds the seedlings of research which may sprout later on ending in a glorious fruitage of original work. The aspirations and ideals of the Post Graduate Department of the Calcutta University should also be ours as adopted to our conditions; and a spirit of true culture, and knowledge for its own sake should pervade the University. The interest thus created can be further increased by a judicious system of post-graduate lectures and inter-coolegiate and University schmes on the various epochs and branches of Indian History, and also heightened by occasional tours to the various archaeological and artistic sites of Indian historical importance.

Further, when even the Indian Universities of yesterday, let alone the Calcutta; the Madras and those of Europe, specialise so much in Indology, what did our beloved country commit; that the alumni of the Bombay University particularly so should be sent out into the world from its sacred portals with a carefully cultivated ignorance of its past culture, religious development, humanities and phonetic and teshnic arts. Therefore, the only panacea lies in scraping up the present course, and substituting something else that will be interesting; useful and patriotic; one that by a knowledge of it will fit our students to be better men and citizens of the present and the near future.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

Now coming to the courses as are found in the Hand-Book 1925-27; P. 503; re. European History; the students have to plump straight into the year 1789 without a preliminary knowledge of what passed in Europe before; which is neither scientific; nor academic; for the fate of the Honours hangs on that of the B. A. (pass) and the Inter and 1st Year and in these formative stages the students have to be taken in hand and then led gradually on to face the Honours History problem. Therefore, the courses therein too have to be altered so that the Honours student may face square and fair the higher courses which he is expected to tackle, so that the progress and interest might be steady and progressive, based upon the solid framework of a passing past acquaintance at least with the details of the subject.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Re. Greek and Roman History, I may be pardoned, if I mention the books recommended and the period prescribed are exactly the same minus a few which I studied for the Inter Arts of the Madras University in 1911. Surely one of the oldest and premier Universities of our country, the Bombay, should not thus evaluate its B.A. Honours students as less than that of the Madras Inters of 1911 Further when even the European Universities are slowly but surely relegating Greek and Roman Histories to the back corridors of their curricula and turning their faces to the rising sun, why, I wonder; should our University thus go West and that too not to the living one; but to one that is absolutely dead; dead as a door nail. For Europeans the histories of Greece and Rome are important as they are the nascent springs of their culture; but to us they are an unmeaning and senseless imitation; even if we step down to don in all their bizzare the cast of garments of the old academies of Europe, criminally neglecting what is rightly and legitemately ours.

Re the Persian History the Parsi students might like to go in for it, as well as sympathetic students—Hindus and Musalmans—but still it is only an adoption and not a heritage, but being the least undesirable of the four may be kept up or not as the Board of studies decided.

UNHISTORICAL HISTORY.

Finally, re. the M. A. Indian History course (P. 507) the text-books prescribed are neither satisfying; nor scholarly nor up-to-date, and some of my scholar friends, let alone the students; cannot but be provoked into laughter, when they read on that page, "The History of British India from the 4th to the 7th cent. A. D. to be studied with special reference to the Gupta-Dynasty (the comma before and) and Harsha and the early Chalukyas;" and want to know whether the English is shaky; the fact unhistorical or it is a mere gratituitious addition by the printer of the word "British."

CALENDAR REFORM

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S TWO SCHEMES

The Sub-Committee of the League of Nations which for the last two years has been investigating the question of calendar reform has at last concluded its labours, and will report to the Assembly of the League next month.

It first set out to consider the question generally, but then, owing to the diversity of the schemes put forward; the difficulties and objections raised by one and then another sect or body, decided to concern itself mainly with fixing the date of Faster, and at the same time to circulate a questionnaire on general reform among all classes in practically every country. For the last few months the Committee has slowly sifted the enormous mass of evidence and opinion thus collected. Religious, business, professional and economic bodies from all over the world have submitted their views.

The Committee, it is authoritatively stated, will recommend to the Assembly that Easter be definitely fixed as taking place on the second Sunday in April, regardless of the date upon which that Sunday may fall.

The Committee had considerable difficulty in reaching a decision because of the extraordinary number of suggestions that were put forward, and the fact that many depended upon some general plan of calendar reform .heir recommendation, however, it is confidently anticipated; will be received favourably. The only opposition may come from the Vatican. This will not be based on any religious grounds, but the representative of the Holy See has intimated to the Committee that unless there is a general unanimity throughout Christendom as to the desirability of a change the Vatican is in favour of the matter remaining where it is.

It is interesting to note that in connection with the investigation the Committee has been making, the Archibishop of Canterbury, the Oecumenical Patriarch and the Pope were represented in conference round the same table—for the first time in five hundred years.

With respect to general calendar reform, the Committee not only sifter the enormous amount of correspondence resulting from their questionnaire, but also considered two hundred separate proposals as to what calendar should be adopted. Over ten per cent. of the schemes suggested came from America, despite its non-adhesion to the League.

The Committee will recommend that the League shall discuss and choose between two schemes of reform they submit without emphasis upon one or the other. The first proposes to equalise the quarters of the year by locating two months of thirty days each, followed by one thirty-one-day month. The extra day which makes up the year would either be fixed as a zero day preceding January 1, or would be added to one of the months, making that quarter contain two thirty-one-day months and one thirty-day. In leap year there would hence be two such quarters.

The second proposal is that the year should be divided into thirteen months each of twenty-eight days, thus fixing all day names to permanent dates. The 365th day, which is not provided for by this division, would be known as "year day" and would not be distinguished by a day-name. The same would apply to leap day.—"Sunday Observer."

FLOODS WIPE OUT VILLAGE

VANKANER, Sept. 22.

Vakav, a village in Cutch, has been nearly wiped out owing to unprecedented rains. Many have been rendered homeless, and cattle has perished.—Free Press.

MISS ZAKIYA SULEIMAN VISITS MAHATMAJI

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

Miss Zakiya Suleiman, the Egyptian Educationist, arrived here to-day to see Mahatma Gandhi. She is staying with Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai.—A. P.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA AND MUSLIMS.

DISAPPROVAL OF MULLAJI SAHEB'S INTERFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam the following resolution was passed:—

"The Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam puts on record its sense of emphatic disapproval at the uncalled for interference of the Mullaji Saheb of the portion of the Bohra community with regard to the so-called exparte settlement arrived at Poona between him and Dr. S. V. Ketkar—Editor of the Marathi Encyclopaedia in connection with the defamatory publication concerning the sacred life of the Holy Prophet and the religion of Islam behind the back of the entire Muslim community—on whose behalf a representative memorial was signed by one hundred and twelve leading Muslim representatives of Bombay and up-country and sent to the Government.

"The Anjuman takes this opportunity of informing the Muslim public that at first the Mullaji Saheb had signed and supported the Memorial, but had subsequently withdrawn his signature.

"The Anjuman, therefore, regrets to observe that the Mullaji Saheb has no right to meddle into the affairs of the Muslim community after his self-imposed detachment and especially in the midst of the negotiations which were being carried on between the Anjuman and Dr. Ketkar for a settlement commensurate with the wishes and sentiments of one hundred and twelve Muslim signatories whose views representing the Muslim community are embodied in the memorial and also of various Muslim bodies which represent the interests of the Muslim community.

"Under the aforesaid circumstances, the Anjuman cannot accept the Mullaji Saheb's one-sided settlement on behalf of the Muslim community nor allow him to represent the Muslim community in this important and sacred matter."

INDIAN MUSLIM HEDJAZ CONFERENCE.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

Mr. Salehbhoy K. Barodawalla, Sheriff of Bombay, who has been unanimously elected to be President of the Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference to be held at Lucknow on the 25th and 26th instant, will leave Bombay for Lucknow to-night (Thursday) by the Rawalpindi Express. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, Maulana Hakim Asfahani, Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail Seth Ahmed Haji Mitha, Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khojandi and some other respectable citizens of Bombay will accompany him.

The preparations for the forthcoming Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference are now complete. The Raja of Jehangirabad has been elected to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Of the subjects for discussion, the following three are the most important:—

(1) To unite all parties in a common line of action in the matter of the Hedjaz.

(2) By sending deputations to all the Islamic countries to persuade them to take immediate action for the expulsion of Ibn Saud from the Hedjaz.

(3) To try to put a stop to the Haj till the expulsion of Ibn Saud from the Hedjaz.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER'S EVIDENCE

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Inquiry) did not sit this morning as the Madras Piece Goods Association which was to have been examined to-day did not tender evidence. In the afternoon, Mr. Gopala Menon, the Secretary of the South Indian Chamber appeared before the Board. He stated that the Government's determination to maintain the 1/6 rupee ratio had further embarrassed the cotton industry and helped to enhance the advantage given to the Japanese by the depreciated yen, subjecting Indian mills to a corresponding loss.

The Chamber had not the least hesitation in opposing any export duty on raw cotton, but considering the alarming progress the imports of Japanese yarn and piecegoods were making, and having due regard to the interests of the handloom industry, they were not averse to agreeing to an extra duty on yarn of forty counts and under, and on Japanese piecegoods.—A.P.

SLIPS ON B. N. RAILWAY.

BILASPUR, Sept. 21.

The District Transportation Officer, Bilaspur wires as follows:—

The slips in the cutting between Khugsara and Khodri were cleared at 13 hours to-day. Line damaged further North is as follows: Jolilla Bridge No. 157, miles 591-10 between Birsinghpur and Karkeli. Two main girders have been swept away and transhipment is impossible. Thirty feet of the bank have been washed away near the approach to the bridge at mile 581-8 between Birsinghpur and Ghunghute. Minor breaches occurred at miles 571 and 575 between Sahod and Ghunghute. 68 Up Passenger will run to-day from Bilaspur to Khongsara and return as 67-Down and 67 Down Passenger will run from Katni to Umaria returning as 68 Up. To-morrow 68 Up will run from Bilaspur to Sahdol and back and 67-Down from Katni to Umaria and back. Necessary goods service will also run between these limits until further advice.—A.P.

A report received in Ajmer from Bawal in Nabha State says a public meeting held in Gopinath Temple to consider the preparations for the ensuing festival of Ramlila has given up the idea of celebrating it.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

INDIAN DELEGATION REPORT TO BE CONSIDERED.

DELHI, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held in Delhi on the 23rd and 24th instant to consider the report of the Indian Delegation to Hedjaz World Muslim Conference. Most of the members of the Committee have already arrived here.

Two meetings of Jarait Ul Ulemas were held here yesterday and day before to consider the report of their delegation to Hedjaz conference and also to reconsider non-co-operation Fatwa. After much discussion it was decided to rescind the Fatwa and suspend non-co-operation in case Muslim interests were threatened or jeopardised. If for instance the anti-Muslim party was returned to Councils latter would not be regarded as "haram" and it would not only be open but obligatory on Muslims to send in their own staunch supporters.

A meeting of the different schools of thought on the Hedjaz question has been convened here with a view to effect unity amongst them and chalk out united policy of the Indian Mussalmans on the future of Hedjaz. Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Kutbuddin of Ferangimahal and Sayed Habib Shah, representing Khudamul Harmain, Maulana Zafarali (editor, "Zamindar"), Abdul Qader and Sanaullah representing Ahili Hadis and Ali brothers, Shuraib Qurashi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kitchlew and Abul Majis representing Khilafat Committee, Tanzim and Jamiatul Ulemas have already arrived here. The meeting will take place this evening.—A.P.

HAVOC OF ORISSA FLOODS

MR. ANDREWS' PLEA FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. C. F. Andrews stated that he was not likely to leave Ahmedabad for Bombay before Saturday or Sunday. He was deeply concerned to see the Government communique concerning the damage done by floods in Orissa. He had been in constant correspondence about this, and had been told by Pandit Gopabandhu Das who had made several visits to the flood areas that damage was likely to be even more extensive than last year. He urged that time had come for more thorough and extensive examination regarding what could be done to put a stop to these perpetual floods which were wearing down the peasantry of Orissa to a helpless and pitiable state. The engineering works that are needed might be very costly, but no cost was too great to save from such miseries many thousands of human lives.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

In the share market jutes with a lower market for the raw material, this section opened firm but in the absence of outside support eased somewhat. The close was however firm at the day's best rates. In coals only a small business resulted. In teas Atal is marked down about 1½ points. Others were steady unchanged. In banks Imperial Banks continue in buyers favour. In miscellaneous Murree Brewery were marked up about six points while Indian Iron and Steel are steady at late rates. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent new loan 1960/70 Rs. 88/9, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 102.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ord. 293, Central Bank of India 27/4, Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 94, Chaparmukh Silghat Light Raily 92/8, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 95.

Cotton:—Dunbar ord. 141, Kesoram 3/14.

Jutes:—Alliance 458/8, do. pref. 103/8, Auckland 239/8, do. pref. 118/8, Barnagore 176, Belvedere 500, Budge-Budge 437/8, Clive 35/5, Craig 4/6, Dalhousie 389, Empire 49, Fort Gloster 760, Fort William 258/8, Gourepore 655, Howrah 39/2, Hukumchand ord. 12, Kamarhatty 558, Lansdowne 263/8, National 29/4, do. pref. 117, Union 520.

Coals:—Khalgora 5/8, Bhulanbararee 17/4, Equitable pref. 96, Kosoonda and Nyadee 12/8, Ondal pref. 94, Western 6.

Miscellaneus:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/4, Bengal Telephone ord. 9, do. pref. 11/7, British Indian Electric Constructions 4/14, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 73/8, Indian Iron and Steel 7/2, Associated Hotel ord. 7/10, B.I. Corporation 4/4, Bengal paper ord. 31/8, Titaghur paper ord. 8/7, Bengal Assam Steamship ord. 212. Muree Brewery 151.

Tea Companies:—Atal 15, Batelli 5/8, Bishnauth 35/8, Jutlibari 20/10, Joybirpara 28/4, Singelli 113.—A.P.

A Rawalpindi message of Tuesday's date says: "Owing to the rising of the river Leh and the consequent flooding of the banks Central Power House, Rawalpindi Electric Power Company has been flooded and inundated resulting in complete cessation of electric power. The company is making every effort to restart the station but it will take some time."—A. P.

A Vankaner, message says:—H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot will be proceeding to Europe at the end of November for a six months stay there.—Free Press.

BILASPUR (B.N. Ry.), Sept. 21.

Due to incessant rain three slips have occurred in the cuttings between Khugsara and Khodri. Transhipment is impossible. The line between Anuppur and Burbar was repaired this morning, but the line between Umaria and Karkoli is reported to be flooded and three bridges are unsafe.—A.P.

MR. BAPTISTA & MR. DUMASIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was sorry to read Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letter in your paper under the above heading. What a fall from Mahatma's lofty pedastal of truth and charity to the low level of mischief. Under the pretext of solicitude for the candidature of Mr. Jayakar the underlying object is merely to injure my candidature and ridicule Mr. Dumasia. Mr. Bharucha is not a Responsivist. He is not supporting the candidature of Mr. Jayakar. It plainly follows that the aim is to help the rival candidates by creating prejudice against me, and alienating voters. Such tactics for rival candidates are unworthy of fairplayers and honourable combatants.

The truth is this Mr. Dumasia obtained substantial support from members of my community at the last election for the Assembly without my assistance. Some voted for Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. A few voted for Mr. Patel. During the past three years Mr. Dumasia's position among the Christian voters has improved. He has been on the field before any one else canvassing. Under ordinary circumstances there is little doubt that the majority of the members of my community would vote for him, as most of them are attached to no particular party at present. He can do without my assistance without difficulty. But it is well-known that I am standing for the University seat in the Bombay Council, and that both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Dumasia are supporting my candidature. My friends and the members of my community who are anxious to see me elected are naturally desirous not to alienate the support of either by voting exclusively for either. This puts me in a very delicate position. There is no truth in the allegation that I am leaving Mr. Jayakar in the cold. I am personally anxious that neither of them should waste their votes by obtaining an unnecessarily large majority. I am doing all I can consistently with my delicate positioin and honourable conduct.

It is untrue that I had depicted Mr. Dumasia as a pigmy. It is a perverse inference from the comparison I drew between Sir Pherozshah and Mr. Dumasia when I said, "What a fall from Sir Pherozeshah to Mr. Dumasia!" I do not think any one in India could consider such a statement derogatory to himself unless he was bent on mischief. This was many years ago. I now know Mr. Dumasia better. He has the courage of his convictions and expresses them without fear or favour. He has a prodigious memory and can draw upon facts and figures with facility. He can deal with such abstruse subjects as Currency and Exchange with greater knowledge than ninety per cent. of the members of the Assembly. As a matter of fact he has done admirably in the Legislative Assembly. In fact I can confidently say "what a fall from Dumasia to Bharucha" with greater force than I said of Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Dumasia.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Sept. 22.

A RAILWAY LINE IN CUTCH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day my friend Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee has written a letter about a Railway Line in Cutch Mr. Tairsee who is a constant visitor to Matheran and Nasik, it seems, is very glad on hearing this news from a message from Vankaner; but if the information proves to be a true one though I doubt it—the present proposed Bombay Sind connection Railway will be of little or no use to the people of Cutch, because the Railway line will not pass through the territory of Cutch. The question about building the Bombay Sind Railway is being discussed since last thirty or forty years. During the time of Lord Curzon this question was much discussed, but it was dropped. Then during the time of Lord Lamington, then the Governor of Bombay this question was again taken up and, the Governor himself visited Cutch. The B.B. & C.I.Rly. Company prepared a scheme by which it was proposed to pass from Viramgam, Malia and thence to Cutch. From Cutch the line was to be connected with Sind Railway at Badina, a line of 360 miles and cost of it was estimated at Rs. 3 crores 60 lakhs. His Highness the Rao did not approve of this line but suggested that it should pass through Radhanpur, Vav, Tharad and Ran of Cutch. From Ran it was proposed to connect the Sind Railway Recently Lord Irvin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India while addressing the Legislative Assembly at Delhi announced that 6,000 mile new Railways in India were going to be built very shortly. The Hon. Mr. Parsons in reply to Mr. Husanally's question replied that at present only 500 miles of new lines would be constructed and the Bombay Sind Railway was mentioned in this connection. If the Bombay Sind Railway is constructed probably, the following route will be accepted. Bombay to Kharagoda, Dhragandra, Halvad, Malia and Malia to Shikarpur—between these two there is Ran of Cutch about 12 miles—Shikarpur to Bachao in Cutch—Bachao to Dudhai, Bhuj, Lakhpat and Badina in Sindh. This line will be nearly 350 miles. The N.W. Railway will construct the Broad guage line.

Before Cutchi people get Bombay Sind Railway they expect roads—pucca—connecting various parts of Cutch itself. At present except in a few big cities there are no pacca roads. Instead of spending money on railways, which pass across the territories of Cutch, it should be spent on building pacca roads through out Cutch connecting each and every village and town. If Railway is to be built at all then it should be within Cutch and not outside unless an official announcement from Railway Board or Cutch State is made the public, nothing more can be said on this question at present.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.,
Matunga G.I.P. Rly.
September 22.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S PROTEST.

MR. RANGASWAMY AIYANGER'S REPLY

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyanger, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

The protest made by Mr. Bhopatkar as President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, which appeared in the Press last week require an answer with a view to warning all Congressmen against the misleading and unconstitutional directions given to them in those provinces. Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Aney are, it is well-known, two of the most important leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party and whatever might be said as to the propriety of their continuing, not merely, to hold the offices of the President of the Congress Committees in their own province, but, also undertaking the duty of running Congress candidates as against those of their own party in whose success they are naturally vitally interested. Whatever may be said of the propriety of the Congress executives of these provinces which are also more or less wholly Responsivist in sitting to select candidates to support a political programme to which they are frankly hostile, it cannot be claimed that the offices which they hold give them the right to nullify and neutralise the decisions of the Working Committee of the Congress with whose policy and programme they are admittedly in utter disagreement by the kind of action which Mr. Bhopatkar described in detail in his Press statement.

"THE FACTS."

Let me state briefly the facts. The Maharashtra Provincial Executive which, as I have said, is predominantly Responsivist has recommended Mr. Deodhekar as Congress candidate for the Thana District in preference to Mr. Trivedi and Mr. Shroff. Mr. Deodhekar was originally nominated to the executive of the Responsive Co-operation Party formed in the Thana District, but it is claimed that he did not actually accept his seat, on that Committee, apparently because he got himself nominated as a Congress candidate by his Responsivist friends in the Maharashtra Congress Executive. Mr. Trivedi whatever he may have been before the Responsivist Party arose in Maharashtra is at least as good a Swarajist as Mr. Deodhekar and both Mr. Trivedi and Mr. Shroff appealed to the Working Committee not to confirm the recommendation of the Maharashtra Working Committee. The Working Committee which met at Calcutta considered the whole matter and deputed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and myself to make local enquiries and send a further report to the Committee. We met in Bombay early last month and the Secretary of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, Mr. Shroff and the representatives of the other two candidates also met us and we discussed the whole matter among ourselves. We, also, made further local enquiries then submitted a report after due consideration upon which the Working Committee and its sub-committee resolved to adopt and confirm the candidature of Mr. Trivedi.

"FULLEST ENQUIRY MADE."

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is bound in the circumstances to accept the decision of the Working Committee which was arrived at after making the fullest enquiry. Whatever may be the Provincial Committee's own views on the matter Mr. Bhopatkar now wants to raise fundamental questions as to the limitations of the authority of the Working Committee as for the Cawnpore Congress resolution. It is unnecessary for me to argue the question, whether the authority to confirm or disallow includes the authority to adopt other names also before them, but not recommended by the provincial organisation, but it is obvious that Mr. Bhopatkar can hardly hope to circumscribe the ample powers of the Working Committee, inherent as well as expressed which it possesses both under the Congress constitution and also under the Cawnpore resolution itself. Mr. Bhopatkar's claim in fact would amount to the unquestioned right to bring about in Maharashtra defiance of the Working Committee's decisions in election work which it is his duty to carry out in his provinces under the mandate of the Congress for the reason that he and his Responsivist friends are in control of the Executives there. I need hardly say Mr. Bhopatkar will on further consideration modify his suicidal advice which has gone so far as to ask the Congress Committee, Thana District, "to take Mr. Deodhekar as the duly selected candidate for their district for the general seat."

"A DUTY."

In any case, it is my duty as Secretary, All India Congress Committee, in the circumstances to call upon the District Congress Committees concerned in the name of the Congress to support Mr. Trivedi's candidature and vote for him as the accredited and properly selected Congress candidate and to oppose the candidature of Mr. Deodhekar who is not the Congress candidate whatever else he may be. The candidature of Mr. Deodhekar has not been approved by the Working Committee. He is in pursuance of the pledge to the Congress under an understanding "not to contest the election." His standing as a candidate therefore would be a clear breach of his pledge to the Congress Committee. Both Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Aney have complained against the appointment of an Election Committee for the provinces of Maharashtra and Berar. It must be pointed out that the results of the Maharashtra Committee's efforts in the direction of carrying out the election programme of the Cawnpore Congress as shown by its first list of candidates were particularly unsatisfactory; and, though it was natural for them to claim that which was due to the alleged dominance of Responsivism in the Maharashtra, the Working Committee at any rate were bound not to accept that position as conclusive, but to make their utmost efforts to set up as many Congress candidates as they could find. In their view, the programme of the Cawnpore Congress commanded, in spite of the opposition of the Maharashtra Congress Executive, the widest support among Congressmen throughout Maharashtra. The Working Committee had the unrestricted right to appoint an Election Committee to supplement the efforts which had already been made. The Election Committee was moreover instructed to act, as far as possible, in co-operation with the Maharashtra Congress Executive and in the state of things that has prevailed, there can be no doubt, it was not only a perfectly justifiable course, but one which they were bound to take in the interest of the Congress. In the case of Berar the position was worse because the Responsivist Executive of that Congress Committee reported that they had received no application from anybody to stand as a Congress candidate and wanted a further extension of time. The Working Committee rightly felt that they should not accept this as the last word in the matter, but that they should authorise one of their members to go to Berar and form an Election Committee of men who believed in the Congress programme and authorise them in consultation with the Congress Committee to find Congress candidates who might be adopted by the Working Committee which had after all the ultimate executive responsibility for seeing that the election programme laid down by the Cawnpore Congress was carried out as well in the other provinces.

I trust, therefore, nobody will be misled by these protests of Mr. Aney and Mr. Bhopatkar and that the efforts of the Working Committee in carrying on the election fight in both these provinces under the Congress flag will be supported by all who hold the name of the Congress dear and who deem that its policy and decision should command their whole-hearted support at this critical juncture.—A. P.

THE COMING ELECTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The nomination papers have been filed with the Collector of Bombay, for the ensuing elections of the Bombay Provincial Council. A glance over the list of candidates shows that for the three seats allotted to the Non-Mahomaden South constituency for the City of Bombay, ten candidates from the different parties are contesting. Out of these ten three are Swarajists, two are Responsivists, two are from the Indian National Party and the remaining others are labelled as Independents.

So far as the Swaraj Party is concerned, the nomination of three candidates for the above constituency, in so big a list, is a little bit superfluous. It would have been much better if there had been only two candidates instead of three contesting from this constituency. Would not these three candidates mar each other's prospects by dividing votes and make room for a Non-Swarajist candidate? It would, therefore, be advisable that one of these three candidates, especially Mr. Purshotamdas Trikamdas, should withdraw his candidature in favour of the other two candidates. Looking at the present political situation in the city of Bombay, it is impossible for all the three Congress candidates to be victorious at the polls and it is but proper that one of them should withdraw from the contest.

Sir, I appeal, through your valuable columns, to the B. P. C. C. and the Swaraj Party Bombay Branch that if they do not want to hamper the Congress cause in the coming elections, so far as the Non-Mahomaden South constituency is concerned, they must let one of the candidates to withdraw.—Yours. etc.

BEHRAM C. KOHIAR.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE

STATISTIC FOR AUGUSTS

CALCUTTA, Sep., 21

According to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Indian's sea-borne trade in August last show that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1974 lakhs and total exports Rs. 2613 lakhs. Imports of private treasure were Rs. 212 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 439 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 11 lakhs.—A. P.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

The following monthly figures of the Indian Overseas Trade have been received on the 21st fro mthe Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta.

	Rupees Lakhs.
for the month of August, 1926:—	
Total Import of private merchandise	1974
Total exports of private merchandise	2613
Net movement of treasure	212
Total visible balance of trade mer. chandise, and treasure in favour of India	439†
Balance of remittance of funds adverse to India	11

†Excluding goods such as railway materials for State railways under company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

A Rangoon message says:—Col. F. C. Owens who recently took charge as Commissioner of Pegu Division was removed to hospital, on Tuesday; suffering from pneumonia.—A.P.

A Nagpur message of Tuesday's date says:—"The C. P. Legislative Council has been dissolved with effectfrom today. Notifications calling on the constituencies to elect members and fixing dates for nominations, scrutiny of nominations, and polling will be issued on or before the 7th October next.

A Karachi message says:—"Two Hindu scouts were drowned while bathing on Tuesday morning at Bath Island. A heavy monsoon sea caught the two bathers and engulfed them. Search parties have failed so far to recover their bodies.—A.P.

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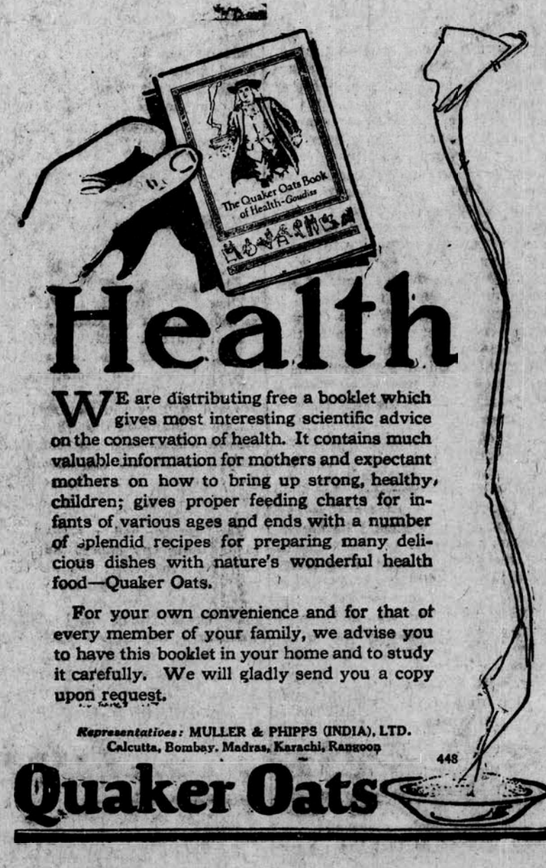

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PROF RAMAMURTI & HINDUSTHANI SEVA DAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was announced to the public last month that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had decided to start a model Physical Culture Institute in Bombay. A practical step has now been taken to give effect to that decision. A Physical Culture Institute is being opened at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, and the opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at Congress House. Prof. K. Ramamurti known throughout the land as the Indian Hercules, will be in charge of the Institute. Prof. Ramamurti has decided to devote the rest of his life to the cause of Physical Culture, devoting himself solely to improving the health and physical condition of our countrymen, without distinction of caste or creed.

Prof. Ramamurti appreciates the objects of the Hindusthani Seva Dal, which are to train and organise the people of India for national service, to enrol and bring under uniform discipline all existing volunteer organisations in the country and to establish new ones whenever necessary and last but not the least, to raise the standard of national efficiency by systematic physical culture. With a fine sense of duty and patriotism worthy to be followed by other physical culturists in Bombay, Prof. Ramamurti has agreed to give the benefit of his expert training and knowledge to members of the local branch of the Hindusthani Seva Dal at a nominal charge of annas eight only per month. The best thanks of the public and particularly of the student population in the city are due to Prof. Ramamurti for this fine concession and it is hoped that it will be widely availed of.

Prof. Ramamurti's system of physical culture deserves careful study by those interested in the welfare of our youths. He does not believe in mere muscle grinding, but aims by suitable training to keep the body clean, both inside and outside, so as to assist nature.

I trust that the annual fee of one rupee for membership or three rupees for associateship of the Dal, together with the monthly fee of eight annas above referred to will not be deemed exhorbitant and that there will be a generous response by the public. Those desirous of availing themselves of the concession made by Prof. Ramamurti are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.—Yours etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindusthani Seva Dal (Local Branch).
Congress House,
Girgaum Back Road.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN KARNATAK

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board, writes:—

From the letters and the reports received in the Office upto the 18th (September) evening from the various Dal Organisers who are now busy enrolling Congress and Hindustani Seva Dal Members in this Province of Karnatak, I am able to give the following figures:—

Congress:—8,661; H. S. Dal:—367.

From the above figures it will be seen that 1,339 Congress and 133 Hindustani Seva Dal Members are yet to be enrolled, in order to fulfil our pledge taken at Bellary. There remain only twelve days to complete ency for the City of Bombay, ten candidate our quota. I am confident that all organisers will put forth their energies and save the name of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

If we analise the above figures we will find that Mangalore District stands first and Coorg stands last.

Mangalore District	2,243
Belgaum District	2,081
Dharwar District	1,946
Karwar District	811
Mysore District	781
Bijapur District	742
Bellary District	47
Coorf District	0
Total	8,661

These district figures show that Bijapur and Karwar are very backward in their enrolment. I appeal to the leaders of those Districts to take up enrolment in their own hands and try to show a goodly large number within the allotted time against their districts.

BINNY MILL SHOOTING

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 18.

I have already written about the Binny Mill tragedy, wherein five men lost their lives. Mr. Searle is reported to have ordered firing and on the 15th of September the Government issued an order reverting him from the grade of the Assistant Superintendent of Police to that of an Inspector. The order of the Government runs as follows:—

"Mr. Searle was given the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police in June, 1926. In view of the serious consequences that have resulted from the irregularities in the firing referred to above, Government consider that some punishment should be inflicted upon him notwithstanding the courage shown by him in dealing with the situation. They accordingly direct that he be deprived of the rank of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and reverted as Inspector on Rs. 200. This order will take effect from 22nd July, the date on which he was placed on suspension."

The question of altering the arming of the reserve police to suit the regulations regarding firing is under the consideration of the Government.

Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, performed the opening ceremony of the Women's Hospital at Tumkur on the 16th instant.

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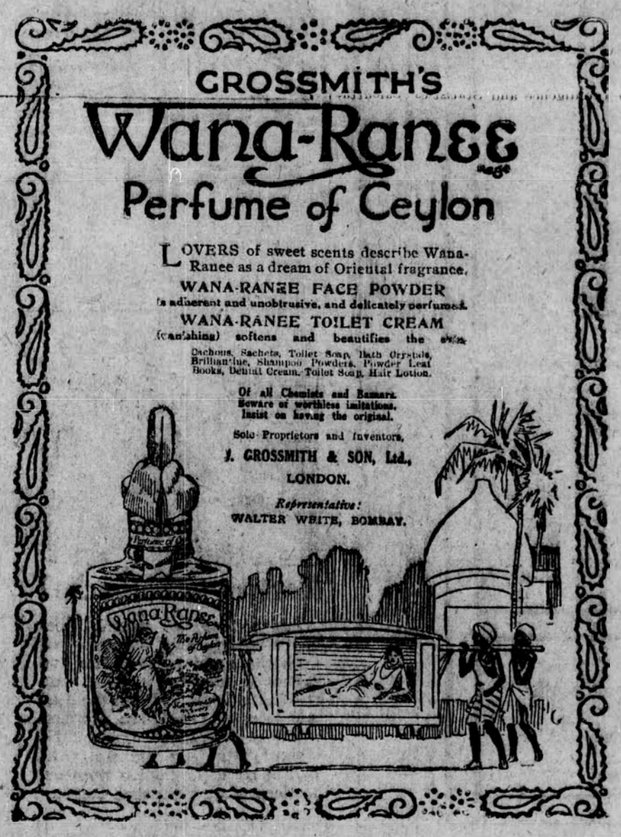

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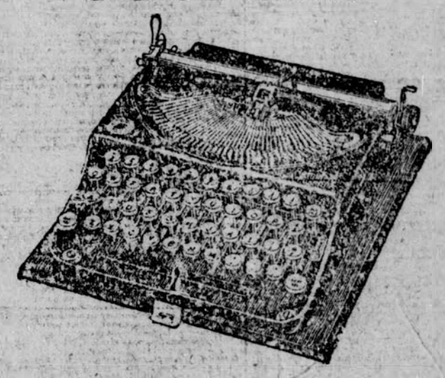

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